

THE
VIRGINIA & NORTH CAROLINA
ALMANACK
AND
ANNUAL REGISTER

For the Year 1800,

Being the 4th after Leap Year,*

The 24th Year of AMERICAN Independence,
And, the 12th Year of the FEDERAL Government;

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Petersburg,
But will serve without any sensible Variation for all North Carolina.

* Because the Length of a Solar Year is about 11 Minutes less than 365 Days 6 Hours in 25 leap Years, or a Century, there is an Excess of 18 Hours, or three Quarters of a Day; therefore, the Leap Year is dropped in every Centennial Year not divisible by 400 without a Remainder.

The Astronomical Part by ISAAC BRIGGS;
The Editorial Part by AMERICANUS URBAN.



Ortus et Occidens advertite aures.

“TEACH ME TO NUMBER MY DAYS, AND APPLY MY HEART
UNTO WISDOM.” — *The Bible.*

BLANDFORD:

PRINTED BY G. DOUGLAS.

CONTENTS.

Address to the Public	iii	Opinions of an American Navy	41
Table of Gold and Silver, &c. vii		A new Census	42
Table of Cents, &c. viii		Unanimity amongst Americans	44
Gold Tables	ix—x	Etymologies	46
Table of Interest	xi	Matrimony	48
Eclipses for the year 1800	xii	Songs	49
The Calendar	I—12	Corporal Trim's Exposition	51
The Seasons, a Hymn	13	Speculative Observations	53
Signs of the Zodiac	14	Culture of Cotton	54
A short History of Astronomy	15	House Tax explained	55
Old and New Style, &c.	18	Births, &c. in Philadelphia, &c.	57
The Whistle	22	Federal Government, &c.	58
In Praise of Tobacco	24	Report from the Mint	61
Advice to Farmers	25	Navy of the United States	62
Directions about Peaches	26	Post-Office and Roads	63—66
The Farmer's Manual, &c.	28	Commonwealth of Virginia	67
Ecclesiastical Anecdote	29	State of North Carolina	73
Religion and Morality	31	Petersburgh, Courts, &c.	79—88
Description of the Bastile	33	Richmond Intelligence	89
Yankee-doodle, &c.	36	War a Warning, &c.	90
American Exports	37	Statement of Exports	92
English Depredations	38	Stamp Duties	93
English National Debt, &c.	39	With a Variety of Anecdotes	
English Imports and Exports	40	and other Articles.	

ADDENDA:

TOBACCO infested at the Warehouses of RICHMOND, &c. from the 1st of October 1798 to the 1st of October 1799:

RICHMOND.		MANCHESTER.	
At Rockets	1507	At Johnson's	2120
Byrd's	1909	Manchester	2811
Shockoe	278—3694	Trent's	1653—6584
		Total Hnds.	10,278

FLOUR infested at RICHMOND.

In the Year	1796,	21,181	Total Bls.	210,122 to 31st Aug.
	1797,	47,840		3,270 30th Sept.
	1798,	64,347		4,089 31st Oct.
	1799,	76,754		6,161 30th Nov.

At MANCHESTER for the Year 1799, Bls. Flour, 8,278

Amount of TOLL received at James River CANAL.

In the Year 1797,	L. 2192 6 3	N. B.	The Receipts for Dec.
1798,	3331 19 8		are wanted to complete
1799,	4262 4 10		the last year

[For Petersburgh Inspectors, &c. see page 80.]

The following are the present Members of the Privy Council, viz.
 John Pendleton, John Guerant, Alex. M'Rae, John White, James Wood, — Foulbee, Alex. Stewart, and John Clepton, Esqrs.—
 See page 67.



AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC, EXPLANATORY AND EXPOSTULATORY.

“WHAT! another Almanack! — Are we to be plagued with another catch-penny, the crude, nonsensical effusion of some needy, wandering Printer?” — Patience, Mr. Snaphdragon; don’t be in a passion; read before you judge; try before you condemn. — It is even so; another Almanack, and a REGISTER into the bargain. — You have heard of the benefits of competition and emulation in other markets; in the Tobacco market, in the Wheat market, and even in the Pig market; and why not in the Almanack likewise? — You will be surprized, no doubt, Mr. Snap, to hear, that this little book, which costs only about 25 or 30 Cents, is a much more valuable article than either your tobacco, your wheat, or your bacon, any of which will cost I don’t know how many millions, but which, when eaten, is soon forgotten; or, probably, if sent to a foreign market, will be taken either by the French or English, to the great vexation of the Merchant, who, in the troublesome times, has to lament in my an unfortunate Speck — whereat, by hanging this Almanack up in the corner of your room with a little bit of thread on a nail, or peg, it will there act as a MONITOR to you the whole year through, and its Precepts, if properly applied, will be of service to you all the days of your life; Dr. Franklin’s Whistle, alone, may save you hundreds, nay thousands of pounds — it will teach you how to spend your time, the most precious of all articles — it will tell you when to go to bed at night, and when to get up in the morning — when to work, when to play, when to pray — *

“When to pray (cries the would be Philosopher), ridiculous! who now thinks of praying? — Sir, this is the Age of Reason!” — “O the vulgar, unfashionable monster (cries little Miss Titup); run, Lucy, and bring me the salts; the very thoughts of praying will make me faint!” — Gentlemen and Ladies

* “Great Disposer of all human events, of our hopes and our fears, of our joys and our sorrows, cried I, place me in the lap of Innocence and Content, where I may dance, and sing, and pray, and go to Heaven with my nut-brown Maid.” — STERNE.

Ladies, keep your tempers for a more trying occasion—By a little cool examination of the thing called Reason, you will find, that both Reason and Experience will exhort you to be virtuous, which is only another word for being reasonably pious—Believe me, a little praying will be good for you, if it were only a minute or two in the morning (a sincere prayer of only one minute, upon occasions, is as good as one of fifty)—take a Friend's word, that you will be the better for it all the day through—It will make you, Mr. Sophister, a wiser man, a better neighbour, and a better husband and father—and, it will make you, Miss Pert, a prudent wife, if you get a husband, and a careful mother, if you happen to have any children.

But this Book is not given to the Public as a perfect production—No—the Editor laboured under peculiar disadvantages: it was begun and conducted under many difficulties; of course, its publication has been delayed, whilst its matter is neither so various, nor so critically arranged, as originally contemplated.—In its present shape, it is scarcely possible to say what it is; it would baffle even the ingenuity of Tristram Shandy himself to give it an appropriate name—" 'Tis an Olio, 'tis a Medley, 'tis a Mixture, sprinkled here and there with a little pepper and salt, just to give it an agreeable relish." — But, the Editor can lay his hand upon his heart, and religiously affirm, that he has not infused one drop of either gall or vinegar in the composition.—He has no intention of treading on the toes of any man, or woman either; if they will not take his advice good-humouredly, he civilly bids them good-bye, quietly letting every one take his own road.—There is room enough in the world for us all.

After this candid acknowledgement, the candid Reader, it is hoped, will be so good, as make large allowances for unexpected misfortunes, and for difficulties and obstructions incident to a new undertaking.—If the Editor is permitted to live to another year, when he expects a more general and useful correspondence, and a richer and more valuable stock of materials, and when Experience, that most useful of all teachers, shall have brought to him a greater portion of local knowledge—he flatters himself with thinking, that he will be able to make his Book much more systematic and deserving of public favour.

It is necessary to give some account of the present publication.—The 1st column of the Calendar contains the days of the Month—the 2d the days of the Week, according to their com-

mon and popular names—the 3d is set apart for Remarkable Days—the 4th and 5th contain the rising and setting of the Sun—and, the 6th the rising and setting of the Moon.—At the top of each page are the Moon's Phases, or Quarters; and, at the bottom, is a useful Memoranda for the management of the Garden, &c.

In the column of Remarkable Days, the Editor has thought it proper to mark the Canonical Saints, Martyrs, &c. —We should remember, with true Christian liberality, particularly in this land of religious liberty, that every one has a right to go to Heaven by his own road; and whether a man prays to the Blessed Virgin, to St. Nicholas, or to St. Anthony, what is that to us, provided he be an honest man?—The Editor has also noted the most remarkable events in the American war. He thought it right to keep in remembrance those actions which contributed, under the guidance of an all-wise Director, to the final completion of a Revolution, the effects of which have ever since agitated and convulsed all the political powers of Europe, and which will yet be productive of the most important changes in the affairs of mankind.

He has wholly rejected the foolish, or rather the impious nonsense of pretending to foretell the weather; also, the justly exploded opinion, that the different Planets have an influence on the different parts of the human body.—With “the most enlightened nation in the world”—so it was said in Congress, and who dare dispute so high an authority?—with “the most enlightened nation in the world,” such trash must be considered as both ridiculous and presumptuous. For it must be a self-evident truth to every one who will think but one moment about the matter, that no mortal man—not even Isaac Briggs himself (who is allowed to be better acquainted with the Planetary System than any other man in this country)—can tell what winds will blow, or what rains will fall, next year, or at any future period.—Indeed Isaac is too honest and too wise a man to make any such childish pretensions.

But the Calendar is only introductory to a number of Tables: and Lists very necessary to be known by the Merchant and the Politician—to several useful directions to the Farmer, that most important member of the community*—and, to a considerable variety of detached, miscellaneous pieces, moral and political

* “Farmer—the noblest title amongst mankind!”

tical, intermixed with some original communications—the whole calculated either innocently to amuse the leisure hours, to increase the knowledge, or to amend the morals of the Reader.

It is now to be seen what encouragement will be given to a publication new of its kind in this Country—it is intended to be an annual Repository of useful and entertaining articles, and is meant to operate in a double capacity, both as a RECORD and as a MONITOR.—It will be an impartial Record of whatever may be worthy of notice or preservation, either in the way of Commerce, Manufactures, or Agriculture, or of whatever can contribute to the prosperity and happiness of the Town of Petersburg and the Country in general.—As a Monitor, divested of all Party motives, it will endeavour to instruct the ignorant, to repress idleness, to encourage industry—in short, it will “catch the living manners as they rise; shew Vice her own deformity, and Virtue her true image.”

Such is the Plan and Intention of this work.—With diffidence and respect it is laid before the Public, who will applaud or censure, approve or condemn, according to their sovereign pleasure.

Any useful hints or communications respecting Public Offices or Officers, roads and distances of towns, instructions to Farmers, &c. meant for next year's Register, will be thankfully received and duly attended to.---To those Gentlemen who have been so good as favour him with some useful articles for the present publication, he returns his most grateful thanks.

PETERSBURGH, Dec. 1799.

ADDENDA :

NAVY,---By an official account just published, it appears, that the Navy of the United States, at present, consists of, five ships of 44 guns, four of 36, six of 32, one of 26, three of 24, four of 20, four of 18, two of 16, four of 14, and two of 12 guns—in all 35—with two galleys in Georgia, three in South, and two in North Carolina.—Besides a number of vessels building. ---See page 62.

POTATOES. --- Besides being the most wholesome food in the whole vegetable world, Potatoes have been found, by repeated experiments, to yield, by distillation, a vinous spirit of an excellent quality, superior to rum or brandy. The potatoes are boiled to a thin pulp, which is diluted with hot water, and strained; the mals is fermented with barn for about a fortnight, and then distilled in the usual way; 70 lbs. yielding about five quarts of rectified spirits. ---In this process, the loss of time, and the expence inseparable from malt distillation, are avoided.

[VII]

A TABLE of GOLD and SILVER COINS, as they pass in Great Britain, Virginia, and North Carolina, with their Federal Value.

GOLD COINS.		Standard Wt.		Brit. Ster		Virginia.		N. Carol.		Fed. Value	
		deut. gr.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	D.	C. M.	
English Guinea	5	8	1 1 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 17 0	4 66 7				
Half Do.	2	13	0 10 6	0 14 0	0 18 6	2 33 3	4 60 0				
French Guinea	5	5	1 1 0	1 7 6	1 16 0	3 66 7	3 77 3				
French Pistole	4	4	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 9 0	16 00 0	8 00 0				
Spanish Do.	4	6	0 16 6	1 2 0	1 9 0	14 93 3	6 00 0				
Johannes	18	0	3 12 0	4 16 0	6 8 0	3 77 3	16 00 0				
Half Do.	9	0	1 16 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	8 00 0	14 93 3				
Doublon	16	21	3 6 0	4 8 0	5 16 0	6 00 0	14 93 3				
Moldore	6	18	1 7 0	1 16 0	2 8 0	6 00 0	14 93 3				
SILVER COINS.											
Eng. & Fr. Crowns	19	0	0 5 0	0 6 8	0 8 9	1 10 0	1 00 0				
Spanish Dollar	17	6	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 00 0	0 22 2				
English Shilling	3	18	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 1 9	0 20 0	0 20 0				
Pistareen	3	11	0 0 11	0 1 3	0 1 8	0 20 0	0 20 0				

A TABLE shewing the Amount of Wages, or Expenses, in the Course of a Year, from One Penny to Twenty Shillings per Day.

PENCE—Per			SHILLINGS—Per		
Day	Week	Mon.	Day	Week	Mon.
l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
1 0 7	0 2 4	1 10 5	1 0 7	0 1 8	1 8 5 0
2 1 2	0 4 8	3 0 10	2 0 14	2 16 0	3 6 10 0
3 1 9	0 7 0	4 11 3	3 1 1	4 4 0	5 4 15 0
4 2 4	0 9 4	6 1 8	4 1 8	5 12 0	7 3 0 0
5 2 11	0 11 8	7 12 1	5 1 15	7 0 0	9 1 5 0
6 3 6	0 14 0	9 2 6	6 2 2	8 8 0	10 9 10 0
7 4 1	0 16 4	10 12 11	7 2 9	9 16 0	12 7 15 0
8 4 8	0 18 8	12 3 4	8 2 16	11 4 0	14 6 0 0
9 5 3	1 1 0	13 13 9	9 3 3	12 12 0	16 4 5 0
10 5 10	1 3 4	15 4 2	10 3 10	14 0 0	18 2 10 0
11 6 5	1 5 8	16 14 7	11 5 5	15 0 0	20 7 15 0
			12 0 7	16 0 0	22 6 0 0

(The Month only 28 Days.)

FEDERAL MONEY.

10 Mills	make	1 Cent
10 Cents	—	1 Dime
10 Dimes	—	1 Dollar
10 Dollars	—	1 Eagle

STANDARD WEIGHT.

	deut. gr.	
Eagle	11 6	Gold
Half Do.	5 15	do.
Dollar	17 8	Silver
Half Do.	8 16	do.

A TABLE shewing the Value of CENTS, from
1 to 100, in Virginia Currency.

Cents	Shil.	Pence
1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	0	$\frac{3}{4}$
4	0	1
5	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$
6	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
7	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$
8	0	2
9	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$
10	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
11	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
12	0	3
13	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$
14	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
15	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
16	0	4
17	1	$0\frac{1}{4}$
18	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$
19	1	$0\frac{3}{4}$
20	1	1
21	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$
22	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
23	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$
24	1	2
25	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$
26	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
27	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$
28	1	3
29	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$
30	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
31	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$
32	1	4
33	1	$4\frac{1}{4}$
34	2	$0\frac{1}{4}$
35	2	$0\frac{1}{2}$
36	2	$0\frac{3}{4}$
37	2	1
38	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$
39	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
40	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$
41	2	2
42	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$
43	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
44	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$
45	2	3
46	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$
47	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
48	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$
49	2	4
50	3	$0\frac{1}{4}$
51	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$
52	3	$0\frac{3}{4}$
53	3	1
54	3	$1\frac{1}{4}$
55	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
56	3	$1\frac{3}{4}$
57	3	2
58	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$
59	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
60	3	$2\frac{3}{4}$
61	3	3
62	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$
63	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
64	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$
65	3	4
66	3	$4\frac{1}{4}$
67	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$
68	4	$0\frac{1}{4}$
69	4	$0\frac{1}{2}$
70	4	$0\frac{3}{4}$
71	4	1
72	4	$1\frac{1}{4}$
73	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$
74	4	$1\frac{3}{4}$
75	4	2
76	4	$2\frac{1}{4}$
77	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$
78	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$
79	4	3
80	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$
81	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$
82	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$
83	4	4
84	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$
85	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
86	4	$4\frac{3}{4}$
87	5	$0\frac{1}{4}$
88	5	$0\frac{1}{2}$
89	5	$0\frac{3}{4}$
90	5	1
91	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$
92	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
93	5	$1\frac{3}{4}$
94	5	2
95	5	$2\frac{1}{4}$
96	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
97	5	$2\frac{3}{4}$
98	5	3
99	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$
100	6	$0\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE I.

A TABLE of the VALUE of ENGLISH and PORTUGUESE GOLD in Dollars and Cents, and Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, Virginia Currency.

GRAINS.						PENNYWEIGHTS.						OUNCES.							
No.	Cents	$\frac{27}{16}$ lbs Pts	s.	d.	f.	No.	Dollars	Cents	$\frac{27}{16}$ lbs Pts	l.	s.	d.	No.	Dollars	Cents	$\frac{27}{16}$ lbs Pts	l.	s.	d.
1	3	19	0	2	1-3	1		88	24	0	5	4	1	17	77	24	5	6	8
2	7	11	0	5	1-3	2	1	77	21	0	10	8	2	35	55	19	10	13	4
3	11	3	0	8		3	2	66	18	0	16	0	3	53	23	9	18	0	0
4	14	23	0	10	2-3	4	3	55	15	1	1	4	4	71	12	3	21	6	8
5	18	14	1	1	1-3	5	4	44	12	1	6	8	5	88	88	24	26	13	4
6	22	6	1	4		6	5	33	9	1	12	0	6	106	66	18	32	0	0
7	25	25	1	6	2-3	7	6	22	6	1	17	4	7	124	44	12	37	6	8
8	29	17	1	9	1-3	8	7	11	3	2	3	8	8	142	22	6	42	13	4
9	33	9	2	0		9	8			2	8	0	9	160			48	0	0
10	37	1	2	2	2-3	10	8	88	24	2	13	4	10	177	77	21	53	6	8
11	40	20	2	5	1-3	11	9	77	21	2	18	8	11	195	55	15	58	13	4
12	44	12	2	8		12	10	66	18	3	4	0	12	213	33	9	64	0	0
13	48	4	2	10	2-3	13	11	55	15	3	9	4	13	231	11	3	69	6	8
14	51	23	3	1	1-3	14	12	44	12	3	14	8	14	248	88	24	74	13	4
15	55	15	3	4		15	13	33	9	4	0	0	15	266	66	18	80	0	0
16	59	7	3	6	2-3	16	14	22	6	4	5	4	16	284	44	12	85	6	8
17	62	26	3	9	1-3	17	15	11	3	4	10	8	17	302	22	6	90	13	4
18	66	18	4	0		18	16			4	16	0	18	320			96	0	0
19	70	10	4	2	2-3	19	16	88	24	5	1	4	19	337	77	21	101	6	8
20	74	2	4	5	1-3	20	17	77	21	5	6	8	20	355	55	15	106	13	4
21	77	21	4	8									21	373	33	9	112	0	0
22	81	13	4	10	2-3								22	391	11	3	117	6	8
23	85	5	5	1	1-3								23	408	88	24	122	13	4
24	88	24	5	4									24	426	66	18	128	0	0
25													25	444	44	12	133	6	8

Of Cotton, an Extra. — "If the Virginians knew our wants (says a celebrated European Traveller) and what articles would be most profitable to themselves, they would pay a much greater attention to the culture of Cotton, the consumption of which is increasing so fast in Europe." — See page 54.

TABLE II.

A TABLE of the VALUE of FRENCH and SPANISH GOLD
in Dollars and Cents, and Pounds, Shillings, and Pence,
Virginia Currency.

GRAINS.					PENNYWEIGHTS.									
No.	Cents	137 Pts	s.	d.	fr.	No.	Dollars	Cents	137 Pts	l.	s.	d.	fr.	
1	3	89	0	2	86	1		87	81	0	5	3	9	
2	7	41	0	5	35	2	1	75	25	0	10	6	18	
3	10	130	0	7	121	3	2	62	106	0	15	9	27	
4	14	82	0	10	70	4	3	50	50	1	1	0	36	
5	18	34	1	1	19	5	4	37	131	1	6	3	45	
6	21	123	1	3	105	6	5	25	75	1	11	6	54	
7	25	75	1	6	54	7	6	13	19	1	16	9	63	
8	29	27	1	9	3	8	7		100	2	2	0	72	
9	32	116	1	11	89	9	7	88	44	2	7	3	81	
10	36	68	2	2	38	10	8	75	125	2	12	6	90	
11	40	20	2	4	124	11	9	63	69	2	17	9	99	
12	43	109	2	7	73	12	10	51	13	3	3	0	108	
13	47	61	2	10	22	13	11	38	94	3	8	3	117	
14	51	13	3	0	108	14	12	26	38	3	13	6	126	
15	54	102	3	3	57	15	13	13	119	3	18	9	135	
16	58	54	3	6	6	16	14	1	63	4	4	1	7	
17	62	6	3	8	92	17	14	89	7	4	9	4	16	
18	65	95	3	11	41	18	15	76	88	4	14	7	25	
19	69	47	4	1	127	19	16	64	32	4	19	10	34	
20	72	136	4	4	76	20	17	51	113	5	5	1	43	
21	76	88	4	7	25									
22	80	40	4	9	111									
23	83	129	5	0	60									
24	87	81	5	3	9									
No.	Dollars	Cents	137 Pts	l.	s.	d.	fr.							
1	17	51	113	5	5	1	43							
2	35	3	89	10	10	2	86							
3	52	55	65	15	15	3	129							
4	70	7	41	21	0	5	35							
5	87	59	17	26	5	6	78							
6	105	10	130	31	10	7	121							
7	122	62	106	36	15	9	27							
8	140	14	82	42	0	10	70							
9	157	66	58	47	5	11	113							
10	175	18	34	52	11	1	19							
11	192	70	10	57	16	2	62							
12	210	21	123	63	1	3	105							
13	227	73	99	68	6	5	11							
14	245	25	75	73	11	6	54							
15	262	77	51	78	16	7	97							
16	280	29	27	84	1	9	3							
17	297	81	3	89	6	10	46							
18	315	32	116	94	11	11	89							
19	332	84	92	99	17	0	132							
20	350	36	68	105	2	2	38							
21	367	88	44	110	7	3	81							
22	385	40	20	115	12	4	124							
23	402	91	133	120	17	6	30							
24	420	43	109	126	2	7	73							
25	437	95	85	131	7	8	116							

A TABLE of INTEREST at 6 per Cent. for any
Sum from L.1 to 1000.

L.	1 Month.		3 Months.		6 Months.		1 Year.	
	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.
1	0	1	0	0	3	2	1	2
2	0	2	1	0	7	0	2	4
3	0	3	2	0	10	3	3	7
4	0	4	3	1	2	1	4	9
5	0	6	0	1	6	0	6	0
6	0	7	0	1	9	2	7	2
7	0	8	1	2	1	0	8	4
8	0	9	2	2	4	3	9	7
9	0	10	3	2	8	1	10	9
L.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.
10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	12
20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	24
30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	36
40	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	48
50	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	60
60	0	6	0	0	18	0	0	72
70	0	7	0	1	1	0	0	84
80	0	8	0	1	4	0	0	96
90	0	9	0	1	7	0	0	108
100	0	10	0	1	10	0	0	120
200	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	240
300	1	10	0	4	10	0	0	360
400	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	480
500	2	10	0	7	10	0	0	600
600	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	720
700	3	10	0	10	10	0	0	840
800	4	0	0	12	0	0	0	960
900	4	10	0	13	10	0	0	1080
1000	5	0	0	15	0	0	0	1200

GOLD
Pence,

GRAINS.
Cent
No.

PENNYWEIGHTS.
Cent
Doll
No.

Dolla
Cens
No.

137 F



*"The Heavens declare thy Glory; the Sun, the Moon, and the Stars,
proclaim thy Power and Goodness."*

ECLIPSES for the YEAR 1800.

*There are four ECLIPSES this Year, viz. two of the SUN,
and two of the MOON.*

I. Of the Moon, on the 9th of April, invisible in the United States;
8 at 11h. 8m. A.M.

II. Of the Sun, on the 23d of April, invisible in the United States;
6 at 7h. 24m. P.M. ☉ will be centrally eclipsed on the Meri-
dian at 7h. 52m. P.M. in long. 118 deg. W. and lat. 55 deg. N.

III. Of the Moon, on the 2d of October; 8 at 4h. 38m. P.M. A
small part of this Eclipse, towards the end, will be visible to all
places eastward of a line passing near Snowhill, Vienna, and Char-
lestown on the eastern shore of Maryland; near Reading, Asylum,
and Lockhartburgh in Pennsylvania; and near Fort Oswego on
Lake Ontario.

IV. Of the Sun, on the 18th of October, invisible in the United
States; 6 at 4h. 4m. A.M. ☉ will be centrally eclipsed on the
Meridian at 4h. 29m. in the morning in long. 112 deg. E. and
lat. 50 deg. S.

COMMON NOTES.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	-
Lunar Cycle, of the Golden	-
Number,	15
Epact	4
Solar Cycle	-
Roman Indiction	3

Moveable Feasts:

E	<i>Asc Wednesday,</i>	<i>Feb. 26</i>
-	<i>Easter Day,</i>	<i>Apr. 13</i>
15	<i>Ascension Day,</i>	<i>May 22</i>
4	<i>Trinity Sunday,</i>	<i>June 1</i>
17	<i>Trinity Sunday,</i>	<i>June 8</i>
3	<i>Advent,</i>	<i>Nov. 30</i>

JANUARY, First Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Qr. ☾ 2 5 40 A | Last Qr. ☾ 18 2 31 M
Full Mo. ☾ 10 9 0 A | New Mo. ☾ 24 9 57 A

M D	Wk. Ds	Remarkable Days, &c.	S. rises H. M.	S. sets H. M.	M. sets H. M.
1	Wed.	Circum. Montgom. fell 76	7 16	4 44	11 21
2	Thur.	Trenton 77	7 16	4 44	morn.
3	Fri.	Princeton 77	7 15	4 45	0 19
4	Sat.	.	7 15	4 45	1 18
5	SUN.	.	7 14	4 46	2 16
6	Mon.	Epiphany, day's inc. 8 min.	7 14	4 46	3 15
7	Tues.	.	7 13	4 47	4 16
8	Wed.	Lucian, P. & M. 7's sou.	7 13	4 47	5 16
9	Thur.	[8 13	7 12	4 48	6 14
10	Fri.	.	7 12	4 48	rises
11	Sat.	.	7 11	4 49	5 25
12	SUN.	.	7 11	4 49	6 31
13	Mon.	Hilary, Bish. & Conf.	7 10	4 50	7 40
14	Tues.	.	7 9	4 51	8 46
15	Wed.	.	7 8	4 52	9 54
16	Thur.	.	7 8	4 52	11 0
17	Fri.	Cowpens 81	7 7	4 53	morn.
18	Sat.	Prisca, Vir. & Mar.	7 6	4 54	0 11
19	SUN.	☾ enters ☾	7 5	4 55	1 22
20	Mon.	Fabian, B. & M. Peace 83	7 5	4 55	2 34
21	Tues.	Agnes, Vir. & Mar.	7 4	4 56	3 49
22	Wed.	Vincent, D. & M.	7 4	4 56	5 1
23	Thur.	.	7 3	4 57	6 4
24	Fri.	New Moon ☾	7 2	4 58	sets
25	Sat.	Corv. St. Paul	7 1	4 59	5 40
26	SUN.	.	7 0	5 0	6 50
27	Mon.	.	6 59	5 1	7 56
28	Tues.	.	6 58	5 2	8 58
29	Wed.	.	6 57	5 3	9 58
30	Thur.	.	6 56	5 4	10 58
31	Fri.	Day's inc. 46 min.	6 55	5 5	11 56

GARDENER'S CALENDAR. — Sow Hotspur peas, put fresh earth to your sage, thyme, and other sweet herbs; transplant young fruit trees, prune vines; trench and soil ground for the spring, cover the roots of new planted trees with dung, to prevent frost biting & cut off all dead branches of fruit trees; plant quicksets, and cleanse trees from moss; sow cresser, mustard, radish, lettuce, and other small herbs in warm rich soil: plant out endive for seed in warm borders; earth and blanch cellery; dig up the ground that is to be sown with spring crops, in order that it may mellow.

B

FEBRUARY, Second Month, hath 28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quar. 1 3 13 Af. | Last Qr. 16 10 24 M
Full Moon 9 0 0 Af. | N. Moon 23 11 43 M

M D	Wk. Ds	Remarkable Days, &c.	S. rises H M	S. sets H M	M. sets H M
1	Sat.		6 54	5 6	Morn.
2	SUN.	Purifi Virg Mary, Candle.	6 53	5 7	0 55
3	on	Blasius, B & M.	6 52	5 8	1 56
4	Tuef.	7's set 40	6 51	5 9	2 58
5	Wed.		6 50	5 10	3 57
6	Thur.	Agatha, V. & M.	6 49	5 11	4 52
7	Fri	Fr. Alliance 78	6 48	5 12	5 41
8	Sat.		6 47	5 13	6 23
9	SUN.	Septuagesima	6 46	5 14	rises
10	on	Lay 10 30	6 45	5 15	6 28
11	Tuef.		6 44	5 16	7 38
12	Wed.		6 43	5 17	8 48
13	Thur	Valentine, B & M.	6 42	5 18	10 0
14	Fri.		6 41	5 19	11 10
15	Sat.		6 39	5 21	morn.
16	SUN.	Sexagesima	6 38	5 22	0 34
17	N'on.		6 37	5 23	1 37
18	Tuef.		6 36	5 24	2 49
19	Wed.		6 35	5 25	3 53
20	Thur		6 33	5 27	4 47
21	Fri.		6 32	5 28	5 35
22	Sat.	Day's inc. 1 34	6 31	5 29	6 10
23	SUN.	Quinquages. N Moon	6 30	5 30	sets
24	Mon	St. Mathias, Ap. & M.	6 29	5 31	6 42
25	Tuef.	Shrove Tuef.	6 28	5 32	7 45
26	Wed	Asb Wed.	6 27	5 33	8 45
27	Thur.	7's set 0 11	6 26	5 34	9 45
28	Fri.		6 25	5 35	10 44

*Sally Legg
Cathart*

Venus ♀ will be Morning Star till the 5th of August; then Evening Star the remainder of the year.

The GARDEN, &c. — Plant beans, and low peas; sow a new crop every fortnight, in order that you may have a regular succession of new peas; plant kidney-beans upon a hot-bed for an early crop; transplant cabbages, and plant out Silefia and os lettuce from the beds where they grew in winter; and plant potatoes and Jerusalem artichokes. Remove grafts of former year's grafting; cut and lay quick-sets; vines may be planted the beginning of this month, and fruit that grows in bunches; set all sorts of kernels and strong seeds; set osiers, willows, and other aquatics, &c.

MARCH, Third Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quar. 3 0 35 Af. Last Quar. 17 5 56 Af.
Full Moon 11 0 38 M. New Moon 25 3 4 M

M.D	Wk. Ds	Remarkable Days, &c.	S. rises H. M.	S. sets H. M.	M. sets H. M.
1	Sat.	<i>David, Archb.</i>	6 23	5 37	11 46
2	SUN.	<i>Chadd, Bish.</i>	6 22	5 38	morn.
3	Mon.	7 th set 11 53	6 21	5 39	0 47
4	Tuef.		6 20	5 40	1 46
5	Wed.	Day's inc 2 0	6 18	5 42	2 44
6	Thur.		6 17	5 43	3 36
7	Fri.	<i>Perpetua, Mar.</i>	6 16	5 44	4 21
8	Sat.		6 14	5 46	5 0
9	SUN.		6 13	5 47	5 34
10	Mon.	Day 11 36	6 12	5 48	rises
11	Tuef.		6 11	5 49	6 35
12	Wed.	<i>Gregory, Bish.</i>	6 10	5 50	7 48
13	Thur.		6 9	5 51	9 1
14	Fri.		6 8	5 52	10 16
15	Sat.		6 7	5 53	11 32
16	SUN.		6 5	5 55	morn.
17	Mon.	<i>St. Patrick, Boston eva. 76</i>	6 4	5 56	0 47
18	Tuef.	<i>Edw. K.</i>	6 3	5 57	1 54
19	Wed.		6 1	5 59	2 52
20	Thur.	☉ enters ♍ eq D. & N	6 0	6 0	3 40
21	Fri.	<i>Benedict, Ab.</i>	5 59	6 1	4 20
22	Sat.		5 58	6 2	4 52
23	SUN.	<i>Mid-lent</i>	5 56	6 4	5 19
24	Mon.		5 55	6 5	sets
25	Tuef.	<i>An. V. Mary, N. Moon ●</i>	5 54	6 6	6 40
26	Wed.		5 53	6 7	7 40
27	Thur.		5 51	6 9	8 40
28	Fri.		5 50	6 10	9 41
29	Sat.	Day 12 23	5 49	6 11	10 43
30	SUN.		5 48	6 12	11 42
31	Mon.		5 47	6 13	morn.

THE GARDEN. — All the works in the garden directed to be done last month, must be finished in this. All sorts of grafting may be done this month; prune neêtarines, peaches and apricots, set slips of sage, rosemary, lavender, thyme, &c. continue to set willows and other aquatics; sow grass seeds; sow some carrots, also large peas, rouncevals and gray; in better ground, sow cabbages and favoys, also carrots and parsnips for a second crop; sow parsley, and plant mint; sow cos and imperial lettuce, and transplant the finer kinds; make asparagus beds; sow some French beans, &c.

APRIL, Fourth Month, hath 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quar. 2 7 32 M. | Last Quar. 16 1 58 M.
Full Moon 9 11 5 M. | N. Moon 23 7 21 M.

M D Wk. Ds	Remarkable Days, &c.	S. rises H M	S. sets H M	M. lets H M
1 Tuef		5 46	6 14	0 41
2 Wed	7's set 10 3	5 45	6 15	1 35
3 Thur.	Rich. Bish Day's inc 3 10	5 43	6 17	2 23
4 Fri.	St. Ambrose	5 42	6 18	3 3
5 Sat.		5 41	6 19	3 38
6 SUN	Palm Sunday	5 40	6 20	4 11
7 Mon.		5 39	6 21	4 39
8 Tuef.		5 37	6 23	rises
9 Wed.	Moon eclip. invis.	5 36	6 24	6 46
10 Thur.		5 35	6 25	8 2
11 Fri.	Good Friday	5 34	6 26	9 22
12 Sat.		5 33	6 27	10 39
13 SUN.	Easter	5 32	6 28	11 52
14 Mon.		5 31	6 29	month.
15 Tuef.		5 30	6 30	0 56
16 Wed.		5 29	6 31	1 48
17 Thur.		5 27	6 33	2 29
18 Fri.	Day 13 8	5 26	6 34	3 4
19 Sat.	Alphages, Archb. Lex. 75	5 25	6 35	3 31
20 SUN.	Low Sun. ☉ enters 8	5 24	6 36	3 57
21 Mon.		5 23	6 37	4 20
22 Tuef.	[Moon ☾	5 22	6 38	4 43
23 Wed.	St. Geo. Sun ec. inv New	5 20	6 40	sets
24 Thur.		5 19	6 41	7 39
25 Fri.	St. Mark, Ev & Mar.	5 18	6 42	8 40
26 Sat.		5 17	6 43	9 41
27 SUN.		5 16	6 44	10 40
28 Mon.		5 15	6 45	11 35
29 Tuef.		5 14	6 46	month.
30 Wed.	Day's inc. 4 10	5 13	6 47	0 24

The GARDEN.—With the Farmer and the Gardener, this is the busiest month in the year, for now whatsoever you have a mind to plant or sow, the earth is fit to receive it. Hough your carrots, radishes, onions, &c. set French beans, plant asparagus, separate the layers of artichokes, and plant three of them in one hole; plant garden beans to succeed other crops; sow all sorts of fallad herbs and spinage in moist places for the last time, sow turnips, and all sorts of cabbage lettuce, and transplant Cos and Silesia lettuces that were sown last month; look to the fruit-trees, &c.

MAY, Fifth Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quar. 1 10 55 A. | Last Quar. 15 11 21 M.
Full Moon 8 7 38 A. | N. Moon 23 11 32 M.

M.D	Wk. Ds	Remarkable Days, &c.	S. rises H. M.	S. sets H. M.	M. sets H. M.
1	Thur.	<i>Sa. Philip & James, Tam.</i>	5 12	6 48	1 5
2	Fri.	.	5 11	6 49	1 42
3	Sat.	<i>Inv. Cross</i>	5 10	6 50	2 14
4	SUN.	7 th set 8 5.	5 9	6 51	2 43
5	Mon.	.	5 8	6 52	3 10
6	Tuef.	<i>St. John Evan.</i>	5 7	6 53	3 36
7	Wed.	.	5 6	6 54	4 4
8	Thur.	.	5 5	6 55	rises
9	Fri.	.	5 4	6 56	8 19
10	Sat	Cong. 75. Day 13 52.	5 3	6 57	9 36
11	SUN.	.	5 2	6 58	10 45
12	Mon.	.	5 2	6 58	11 45
13	Tuef	.	5 1	6 59	morn.
14	Wed	.	5 0	7 0	0 31
15	Thur.	.	4 59	7 1	1 8
16	Fri.	.	4 58	7 2	1 39
17	Sat.	.	4 57	7 3	2 4
18	SUN.	<i>Rogation</i>	4 56	7 4	2 27
19	Mon	<i>Dunstan, Archb.</i>	4 56	7 4	2 49
20	Tuef	.	4 55	7 5	3 11
21	Wed.	☉ enters 11	4 55	7 5	3 34
22	Thur.	<i>Ascension</i>	4 54	7 6	4 1
23	Fri.	New Moon ☾	4 53	7 7	sets
24	Sat.	Day's inc. 4 50	4 53	7 7	8 35
25	SUN.	.	4 52	7 8	9 31
26	Mon	<i>Augustine, Archb.</i>	4 51	7 9	10 21
27	Tuef	<i>Ven. Bede, Frefoy.</i>	4 51	7 9	11 5
28	Wed.	Day 14 20	4 50	7 10	11 42
29	Thur.	.	4 49	7 11	morn.
30	Fri.	.	4 49	7 11	0 15
31	Sat.	.	4 48	7 12	0 43

The GARDEN.—Sow cucumbers in the natural ground, also purslane and cabbages; sow peas and beans in a moist soil for a latter crop; plant kidney-beans for a second crop, and transplant cellery into drills; hough your winter crop of canots, beans, onions, &c. sow turnips, with the hope of their soon getting rain; sow buck-wheat and latter peas; weed young quick-sets and ivy; fallow your ground, and look well to your sheep for fear of a rot in wet weather; look over your vines, and stop every shoot that has fruit upon it to three-eyes beyond the fruit, &c.

JUNE, Sixth Month, hath 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	7 2 51 M	N. Moon	22 2 42 M
Last Quar.	13 10 51 A.	First Quar.	29 7 6 A.

M. L.	Wk. Ds.	Remarkable Days, &c.	S. rises H. M.	S. sets H. M.	M. sets H. M.
1	SUN.	<i>Whitsun. Nicom. M Boston</i>	4 48	7 12	1 9
2	Mon.	7's rise 3 36 [P. shut 74	4 47	7 13	1 35
3	Tuesf.	.	4 47	7 13	2 0
4	Wed	Day 14 28	4 46	7 14	2 29
5	Thur.	<i>Boniface, Mar.</i>	4 46	7 14	3 2
6	Fri.	.	4 45	7 15	3 42
7	Sat.	.	4 45	7 15	rises
8	SUN.	<i>Trinity</i>	4 44	7 16	9 26
9	Mon.	.	4 44	7 16	10 18
10	Tuesf.	.	4 44	7 16	11 1
11	Wed.	<i>St. Barnabas, Ap. & Mar.</i>	4 44	7 17	11 35
12	Thur.	Day 14 34	4 43	7 17	morn.
13	Fri.	.	4 43	7 17	0 2
14	Sat.	.	4 43	7 17	0 27
15	SUN.	.	4 43	7 17	0 50
16	Mon	.	4 42	7 18	1 11
17	Tuesf.	<i>Alban, Mar. Bunk hill 75</i>	4 42	7 18	1 34
18	Wed.	.	4 42	7 18	1 59
19	Thur	.	4 42	7 18	2 28
20	Fri.	<i>Tr. K. Edw.</i>	4 42	7 18	3 1
21	Sat.	☉ enters ♄ Long. Day	4 44	7 18	sets
22	SUN.	New Moon ●	4 42	7 18	8 13
23	Mon	.	4 42	7 18	8 58
24	Tuesf	<i>St. John Bap.</i>	4 42	7 18	9 38
25	Wed.	.	4 42	7 18	10 10
26	Thur.	.	4 42	7 18	10 41
27	Fri	.	4 43	7 17	11 6
28	Sat.	<i>Sull Island 76</i>	4 43	7 17	11 32
29	SUN.	<i>St. Peter, Ap. & Mar. Mon.</i>	4 43	7 17	11 56
30	Mon.	Day 14 34 [78	4 43	7 17	morn.

The GARDEN.—Sow brocoli for a second crop; transplant cellery for blanching (always have an eye to the cellery, as it is one of the most wholesome articles in the garden); transplant favoy and cabbage planis for winter use; sow kidney beans and brown Durth cabbage lettuce for a late crop; gather such herbs for drying as are now in flower, and dry them leifurely in a shady place; sow all sorts of small fallad herbs every three or four days; weed your garden and your corn, and sow rape, cole-seed, and turnip-seed; re-peat taking off fore-right shoots from wall and espalier trees, &c.

JULY, Seventh Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon 6 9 41 M | N Moon 21 4 29 A.
Last Quar. 13 0 56 A | First Quar. 29 1 28 M

M.D	WkDs	Remarkable Days, &c.	S. rises H. M.	S. sets H. M.	M. sets H. M.
1	Tuesf.	<i>V. B. Virg. 7's rise 1 32</i>	4 43	7 17	0 23
2	Wed.		4 44	7 16	0 52
3	Thur.		4 44	7 16	1 28
4	Fri.	<i>T. S. Mart. A.M. INDEP. 76</i>	4 44	7 16	2 11
5	Sat.		4 45	7 15	3 5
6	SUN.	<i>G Spr. 81, Day's dec. 6 m.</i>	4 45	7 15	rises
7	Mon.		4 46	7 14	8 48
8	Tuesf.		4 46	7 14	9 27
9	Wed.		4 46	7 14	9 58
10	Thur.		4 47	7 13	10 23
11	Fri.		4 47	7 13	10 48
12	Sat.		4 48	7 12	11 10
13	SUN.		4 49	7 11	11 32
14	Mon.		4 49	7 11	11 56
15	Tuesf.	<i>Swinbin, Day's dec. 16</i>	4 50	7 10	morn.
16	Wed.	<i>Stoney Point 79</i>	4 50	7 10	0 24
17	Thur.		4 51	7 9	0 55
18	Fri.		4 52	7 8	1 32
19	Sat.		4 52	7 8	2 17
20	SUN.	<i>Margaret, Virg. & Mar. & Mary Mag. N. Moon</i>	4 53	7 7	3 9
21	Mon.	<i>☉ enters ♋</i>	4 54	7 6	sets
22	Tuesf.		4 55	7 5	8 9
23	Wed.		4 55	7 5	8 41
24	Thur.		4 56	7 4	9 8
25	Fri.	<i>St James, Ap. & Mar.</i>	4 57	7 3	9 36
26	Sat.	<i>St. Anne, Mo. B. Virg.</i>	4 57	7 3	9 58
27	SUN.		4 58	7 2	10 23
28	Mon.		4 59	7 1	10 51
29	Tuesf.	<i>Dog Days begin</i>	5 0	7 0	11 23
30	Wed.	<i>Day 140</i>	5 0	7 0	morn.
31	Thur.		5 1	6 59	0 1

The GARDEN.— Sow turnips and onions to stand the winter; also carrots, coleworts, and cauliflowers; gather such seeds as are ripe, as also flowers, and dry them in the shade, and then in the sun, when well hardened, tie them up in paper bags, and do not take them out of the pods till they are to be sown; sow lupins, larkspurs, and the like, on dry warm borders, to stand the winter, and flower early next year; inoculate roses and jessamines, and any other flowering shrubs; inoculate apricots, and do it in a cloudy evening, &c. B 4

AUGUST, Eighth Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon 4 5 28 A. N. Moon 20 5 6 M
 Last Quar. 12 5 32 M First Quar. 27 6 51 M

M.D.	WkDs	Remarkable Days, &c.	S. rises H. M.	S. sets H. M.	M. sets H. M.
1	Fri.	<i>Lammas</i>	5 2	6 58	0 52
2	Sat.	7's rise 11 24	5 3	6 57	1 52
3	SUN.	.	5 4	6 56	3 0
4	Mon.	.	5 5	6 55	rises
5	Tues.	.	5 6	6 54	7 54
6	Wed.	<i>Transfiguration</i>	5 7	6 53	8 22
7	Thur.	<i>Name of Jesus</i>	5 8	6 52	8 47
8	Fri.	.	5 9	6 51	9 10
9	Sat.	Day's dec. 0 56	5 10	6 50	9 34
10	SUN.	<i>St. Lawrence Mar.</i>	5 11	6 49	9 57
11	Mon.	.	5 12	6 48	10 25
12	Tues.	.	5 13	6 47	10 54
13	Wed.	.	5 14	6 46	11 30
14	Thur.	.	5 15	6 45	morn.
15	Fri.	Day 13 28	5 16	6 44	0 12
16	Sat.	Camden 80	5 17	6 43	1 2
17	SUN.	.	5 18	6 42	1 58
18	Mon.	.	5 19	6 41	3 2
19	Tues.	.	5 20	6 40	4 8
20	Wed.	New Moon ☉ Day's dec	5 21	6 39	sets
21	Thur.	[1 18	5 22	6 38	7 40
22	Fri.	.	5 23	6 37	8 6
23	Sat.	☉ enters ♍	5 25	6 35	8 31
24	SUN.	<i>St. Baribo. Ep. & Mar.</i>	5 26	6 34	8 57
25	Mon.	.	5 27	6 33	9 29
26	Tues.	.	5 28	6 32	10 5
27	Wed.	L. Island 76	5 29	6 31	10 54
28	Thur.	<i>St. Augyfine, Bp.</i>	5 30	6 30	11 43
29	Fri.	<i>St. John Bap. ev.</i>	5 31	6 29	morn.
30	Sat.	.	5 32	6 28	0 48
31	SUN.	Day 12 54	5 33	6 27	2 1

Left Oct 27 9

*Left Cape 3
Henry 3*

The GARDEN.—Sow cauliflowers, spinage, onions, cabbages, coleworts, lettuce, cressles, chervil, and corn salad for winter use; transplant brocoli into the ground, where it is to remain for flowering; plant slips of favory, thyme, sage, hyssop, rosemary, lavender, maffick, and other aromatic plants; continue to sow radish, cressles, and turnip seed; sow anemonies, ranunculuses, fritillary, tulip, and narcissus seed; dig a border for early tulip roots, and others for hyacinths, &c. sow annuals to stand the winter, and shift auriculas into frelli pots, &c.

SEPTEMBER, Ninth Month, hath 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	3 3 29 M	N. Moon	18 4 52 A.
Last Quar.	10 11 50 A.	First Quar.	25 0 27 A.

M.D	Wk.Ds	Remarkable Days, &c.	S. rises H. M.	S. sets H. M.	M. sets H. M.
1	Mon.	<i>Giles, Ab. & Conf.</i>	5 34	6 26	3 13
2	Tuesf.	London burnt 1666, 7 th 's rise	5 35	6 25	4 27
3	Wed.	Defin. Treaty 83 [9 28	5 37	6 23	rises
4	Thur.	Cheslap. sea-fight 81, Day's	5 38	6 22	7 18
5	Fri.	. [dec. 1 52	5 39	6 21	7 42
6	Sat.	Dog Days end	5 40	6 20	8 6
7	SUN.	<i>Enurchus, Biffo.</i>	5 42	6 18	8 32
8	Mon.	<i>Nat.B. Virg. Eutaw 81</i>	5 43	6 17	9 2
9	Tuesf.	.	5 44	6 16	9 34
10	Wed.	.	5 45	6 15	10 13
11	Thur.	Brandywine 77	5 46	6 14	11 1
12	Fri.	.	5 48	6 12	11 53
13	Sat.	N. London burnt 81, Day	5 49	6 11	morn.
14	SUN.	<i>Holy-Crofs</i>	5 50	6 10	0 54
15	Mon.	N. York taken 76	5 51	6 9	2 0
16	Tuesf.	.	5 52	6 8	3 4
17	Wed.	<i>Lambert, B. & Mar.</i>	5 53	6 7	4 12
18	Thur.	New Moon	5 54	6 6	sets
19	Fri.	.	5 55	6 5	6 42
20	Sat.	.	5 57	6 3	7 9
21	SUN.	<i>St. Matthew, Ap. & Evan.</i>	5 58	6 2	7 39
22	Mon.	Day's dec. 2 35	5 59	6 1	8 14
23	Tuesf.	☉ enters ♉	6 1	5 59	8 57
24	Wed.	.	6 2	5 58	9 46
25	Thur.	Arnold's Plot 80	6 3	5 57	10 50
26	Fri.	<i>St. Cyprian, A. & M. Phila.</i>	6 4	5 56	11 59
27	Sat.	. [taken 77	6 6	5 54	morn.
28	SUN.	.	6 7	5 53	1 10
29	Mon.	<i>St. Michael & all Angels,</i>	6 8	5 52	2 22
30	Tuesf.	<i>St. Jerome</i> [Day 11 44	6 9	5 51	3 31

Unusually

Sally School.

to M. Makey.

(B) M. T. to

m. Makey

W. William

(C) Ch. & Geo

to M. Makey

The GARDEN.—A new kind of work begins this month, which is, preparing for next season. Tear up all the annuals that have done flowering, and cut down such perennials as are past their beauty; bring in other perennials from the nursery-beds, and carefully plant them at regular distances; plant tulips and other flower-roots; slip polyanthes, and set them in rich shady borders; sow lettuces of various kinds, and, when they come up, shelter them carefully; the fruit must now be gathered with care, the best time is, an hour after sun-rise, &c.

OCTOBER, Tenth Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	2 4 35 A	N. Moon	18 4 1 M
Last Quar.	10 7 0 A.	First Quar.	24 7 38 A.

M.D	Wk.Ds	Remarkable Days, &c.	S. rises H. M.	S. sets H. M.	M. sets H. M.
1	Wed.	<i>Remigius, Bish.</i>	6 10	5 50	4 39
2	Thur.	☾ eclips. partly visible	6 11	5 49	rises
3	Fri.		6 12	5 48	6 17
4	Sat.	Germentown 77, 7 th 's rise	6 13	5 47	6 43
5	SUN.	[7 33	6 15	5 45	7 10
6	Mon.	<i>Faith, Virg. & Mar.</i>	6 16	5 44	7 40
7	Tues.		6 17	5 43	8 18
8	Wed.	Hol. Treaty 82	6 18	5 42	9 3
9	Thur.	St. Dennis, B. & M. Day's	6 20	5 40	9 51
10	Fri.	[dec. 3 16	6 21	5 39	10 49
11	Sat.		6 22	5 38	11 51
12	SUN.		6 23	5 37	morn.
13	Mon.	<i>Tr. K. Edw Conf.</i>	6 25	5 35	0 56
14	Tues.		6 26	5 34	2 2
15	Wed.	Efopus burnt 77	6 27	5 33	3 9
16	Thur.	Burgoyne cap. 77 [cap. 81	6 28	5 32	4 17
17	Fri.	<i>Eteld.</i> ☉ eclips. inv. Corn.	6 29	5 31	5 25
18	Sat.	<i>St. Luke Evan.</i> N. Moon	6 30	5 30	sets
19	SUN.	Day 11 0	6 31	5 29	6 19
20	Mon.	Redbank 77	6 32	5 28	7 0
21	Tues.		6 33	5 27	7 50
22	Wed.		6 35	5 25	8 48
23	Thur.	☉ enters M	6 36	5 24	9 55
24	Fri.	<i>Crispin, Mar.</i>	6 37	5 23	11 8
25	Sat.		6 38	5 22	morn.
26	SUN.		6 39	5 21	0 20
27	Mon.		6 41	5 19	1 28
28	Tues.	<i>St. Simon & Jude, A. & M.</i>	6 42	5 18	2 34
29	Wed.	[Whitep. 76	6 43	5 17	3 38
30	Thur.	Day's dec. 4 4	6 44	5 16	4 41
31	Fri.		6 45	5 15	5 43

The GARDEN.—Transplant brown Dutch and common lettuce to warm borders to abide the winter; sow all sorts of salad herbs upon decayed hot-beds, such as lettuce, cresses, radish, mard and spinage; earth up cellery, chardoons, and the stem of brocoli plants, to protect them from the frost; make plantations of the suckers of gooseberries, currants, and raspberries; cut artichokes with long stalks, which you may preserve in the house in sand; plant all sorts of forest trees that shed their leaves, &c. — Avoid being late out at nights, or in foggy weather; a cold caught now may last you the whole year.

ys.

1 M
38 A.

⑤
M. fets
H. M.

4 39
rises
6 17
6 43
7 10
7 40
8 18
9 3
9 51
10 40
11 51
morn.
0 56
2 2
3 9
4 17
5 25
fets
6 19
7 0
7 50
8 48
9 55
11 8
morn.
0 20
1 28
2 34
3 38
4 41
5 43

nimon
rts of
s, ra-
ad the
make
rasp-
pre-
that
or in
year.

NOVEMBER, Eleventh Month, hath 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon 1 8 48 M | N. Moon 16 2 39 A.
Last Quar. 9 1 27 A. | First Quar. 23 5 34 M

M.D.	Wk.Ds	Remarkable Days, &c.	S. rises H. M.	S. sets H. M.	M. rises H. M.
1	Sat.	<i>All Saints</i>	6 46	5 14	5 16
2	SUN.	<i>All Souls</i>	6 47	5 13	5 44
3	Mon.	7 th s lou. 11	6 48	5 12	6 19
4	Tuesf.	.	6 49	5 11	7 0
5	Wed.	.	6 50	5 10	7 47
6	Thur.	<i>Leonard, Conf.</i>	6 51	5 9	8 42
7	Fri.	.	6 52	5 8	9 41
8	Sat.	Day 10 14	6 53	5 7	10 43
9	SUN.	.	6 54	5 6	11 47
10	Mon.	<i>Martin Luther 1517</i>	6 55	5 5	morn.
11	Tuesf.	<i>St. Martin, B. & Conf.</i>	6 56	5 4	0 51
12	Wed.	.	6 57	5 3	1 56
13	Thur.	<i>Britius, Bish.</i>	6 58	5 2	3 3
14	Fri.	.	6 59	5 1	4 13
15	Sat.	<i>Machutus, Bish.</i>	7 0	4 0	5 27
16	SUN.	New Moon • Fort Wash.	7 1	4 59	fets
17	Mon.	<i>Hugh, Bish.</i> [taken 76	7 2	4 58	5 35
18	Tuesf.	Fort Lee taken 76	7 3	4 57	6 32
19	Wed.	Day's dec. 4 40	7 3	4 57	7 40
20	Thur.	<i>Edm. K. & M.</i>	7 4	4 56	8 52
21	Fri.	.	7 5	4 55	10 7
22	Sat.	<i>Cecilia, V. & M.</i> • enters	7 5	4 55	11 17
23	SUN.	<i>St. Clement, B. & M.</i> [1	7 6	4 54	morn.
24	Mon.	Day 9 46	7 7	4 53	0 25
25	Tuesf.	<i>Catherine, V. & M.</i>	7 7	4 53	1 29
26	Wed.	.	7 8	4 52	2 31
27	Thur.	.	7 9	4 51	3 32
28	Fri.	.	7 10	4 50	4 33
29	Sat.	Day's dec. 4 56	7 10	4 50	5 34
30	SUN.	<i>St. Andrew, Ap. & Mar.</i>	7 11	4 49	6 35

The GARDEN.—If the season is mild, you may continue to prune apple-trees, whether standards, wall-fruit, or espaliers, but beware of rains or frosts when the wounds are fresh; trench your ground, by laying it up in ridges to mellow; set crab-tree stocks to graft on; continue to plant suckers and cuttings of gooseberries, currants, and raspberries; make hot-beds for asparagus; sell coppices, and lop trees; plant timber and fruit-trees, if the weather be open, &c.—The best physic this month is, good exercise, warm clothes, and wholesome diet.

DECEMBER, Twelfth Month, hath 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	1 3 13 M	N. Moon	16 0 54 M
Last Quar.	9 6 3 M	Full Moon	30 10 26 A.

M.D	Wk.Ds	Remarkable Days, &c.	S. rises	S. sets	M. rises
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Mon.	.	7 12	4 48	4 53
2	Tues.	.	7 12	4 48	5 38
3	Wed.	.	7 13	4 47	6 30
4	Thur.	.	7 13	4 47	7 26
5	Fri.	.	7 14	4 46	8 26
6	Sat.	Day's dec. 5 4	7 14	4 46	9 28
7	SUN.	.	7 15	4 45	20 30
8	Mon.	Concep. V. Mary	7 15	4 45	11 32
9	Tues.	.	7 16	4 44	morn.
10	Wed.	.	7 16	4 44	0 37
11	Thur.	.	7 16	4 44	1 42
12	Fri.	.	7 17	4 43	2 50
13	Sat.	Lucy, V & M.	7 17	4 43	4 4
14	SUN.	Jersey over-run 76	7 17	4 43	5 22
15	Mon.	.	7 17	4 43	6 41
16	Tues.	O Sapientia, New Moon	7 18	4 42	fets
17	Wed.	.	7 18	4 42	6 18
18	Thur.	.	7 18	4 42	7 33
19	Fri.	.	7 18	4 42	8 48
20	Sat.	.	7 18	4 42	10 1
21	SUN.	St. Jho. A. & M. Centers V8	7 18	4 42	11 7
22	Mon.	[Short Day 9 24	7 18	4 42	morn.
23	Tues.	.	7 18	4 42	0 12
24	Wed.	.	7 18	4 42	1 13
25	Thur.	CHRISTMAS	7 18	4 42	2 13
26	Fri.	St. Stephen, 18 Mar. Hef. tak.	7 18	4 42	3 15
27	Sat.	St. John Ap. & Evan. [76	7 17	4 43	4 15
28	SUN.	Innocents	7 17	4 43	5 15
29	Mon.	.	7 17	4 43	6 14
30	Tues.	.	7 17	4 43	rises
31	Wed.	Syl'vester	7 16	4 44	5 8

The GARDEN, &c.—Set all sorts of stones, kernels, &c. plant vines, and stocks for grafting; trench ground, and dung it for borders; towards the end of the month, sow radishes, carrots, and lettuce on warm borders; sow cressies and other salad herbs on a moderate hot-bed, and cover them with mats; plant all sorts of trees that shed their leaves, &c.—Remember old Parr's maxims (who lived 150 years), viz. Keep your feet warm by exercise, your head cool by temperance, never eat till you are hungry, and never drink till you thirsty.

(13)
THE SEASONS—a HYMN.

THESE, as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the varied God: The rolling year
Is full of thee.—Forth in the pleasing Spring

Thy beauty walks, thy tenderness and love;
Wide flush the fields; the soft'ning air is balm;
Echo the mountains-round; the forest smiles;

And every sense, and every heart, is joy.

Then comes thy glory in the Summer months,
With light and heat resplendent. Then thy sun
Shoots full perfection thro' the swelling year;

Now, oft thy voice in dreadful thunder speaks;

And oft, at dawn, deep noon, or-falling eve,

By brooks and groves, in hollow whisp'ring gales.

Thy bounty shines in Autumn unconfin'd,

And spreads a common feast for all that lives.

In Winter, awful Thou! with clouds and storms

Around thee thrown, tempest o'er tempest roll'd:

Majestic darkens! on the whirlwind's wing

Riding sublime, thou bidst the world adore,

And humblest nature with thy northern blast!

Mysterious round! what skill, what force divine,

Deep felt, in these appear!—A simple train;

Yet so delightful mix'd, with such kind art,

Such beauty and beneficence combin'd;

Shade, unperceiv'd, so softening into shade,

And all so forming an harmonious whole,

That, as they still succeed, they ravish still!

But, wand'ring oft with dull unconscious gaze,

Man marks thee not! marks not the mighty hand,

That, ever busy, wheels the silent spheres;

Works in the secret deep; shoots, steaming, thence

The fair profusion that o'er spreads the Spring;

Flings from the Sun direct the flaming day;

Feeds ev'ry creature; huris the tempest forth;

And, as on Earth this grateful change revolves,

With transport touches all the springs of life!

Nature attend!—Join ev'ry living soul

Beneath the spacious temple of the sky,

In adoration join, and, ardent, raise

One gen'ral song of wonder and applause!

Come, sing the God of Seasons as they roll.



SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

<i>Northern.</i>		<i>Southern.</i>	
♈ Aries,	March	♎ Libra,	September
♉ Taurus,	April	♏ Scorpio,	October
♊ Gemini,	May	♐ Sagittarius,	November
♋ Cancer,	June	♑ Capricorn,	December
♌ Leo,	July	♒ Aquarius,	January
♍ Virgo,	August	♓ Pisces,	February

THE PLANETS.

<i>Superior.</i>	<i>Middle.</i>	<i>Inferior.</i>
♄ Saturn,	☉ Sun,	♁ H Herchel.
♃ Jupiter,	☾ Luna, (or, the	♀ Venus,
♅ Mars,	● Moon).	☿ Mercury.

The FIVE ASPECTS.

- ♌ Conjunction—♌ Opposition—* Sextile—
- ♌ Trine—♌ Quartile.

ASTRONOMY.

ASTRONOMY is a Science which treats of the motions and distances of the Heavenly bodies, and of the various appearances thence arising—It is a Science, which, the more it is known, displays more and more, the astonishing power and goodness of the Almighty Creator of the Universe.

The true system of the world is denominated the Copernican, or Solar System, which comprises the Sun, the primary and secondary Planets, and the Comets (which may be considered as a different species of Planets) revolving about the Sun as their common centre.—The Earth is now considered as a Planet, which, in company with six others, revolves round the Sun as its centre.—The Sun, the most glorious of all the heavenly luminaries, is the fountain of heat and light to the Planets which revolve around it. The paths which the Planets describe in their revolutions, are called their Orbits. The number of Planets in the Solar System is seven, viz. Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel. The two first of these are called *inferior* Planets, because they are nearer to the common centre of gravity than the Earth, or are below the Earth with respect to that centre; the other four are called *superior*, because they are above the Earth. These Planets are called *primary*, in order to distinguish them from 14 other bodies called *secondary* Planets, Moons, or Satellites, which revolve about their respective primaries from west to east, and, at the same time, accompany them round the Sun in the same direction. The Earth has one satellite (the Moon), Jupiter has four, Saturn seven, and Herschel two.

The Ptolemaic System * was long the established and orthodox belief; several reasons, however, at length, occurred, which rendered this system highly improbable;

WE

* So called from Claudius Ptolemy, a famous astronomer of Egypt—According to his hypothesis, the earth was one extensive plane, fixed in the centre of a great system, around which moved the sun, moon, and stars; these were supposed to be placed in separate chrystalline spheres, inclosed by a grand concave, the whole of which was meant for the use and ornament of this our earth—All below was supposed to be Hell, and all above was believed to be Heaven.

we have not room to mention them here; it is sufficient just to say, that the round figure of the earth is demonstrated from the voyages of many Navigators who have actually sailed round it; particularly from that of Magellan's ship, the first that circumnavigated the Globe, sailing west from a port in Europe in 1519, and returning to the same after a voyage of 1124 days, without altering its direction, except when compelled by winds, &c.

The spherical figure of the Earth being fully proved, a way was soon opened for the discovery of its motion; for, whilst it was considered as a plane, mankind had a confused idea of its being supported, like a scaffolding, on pillars, tho' they could not tell what supported the pillars.*

—But the figure of a globe is much better adapted to motion; this is confirmed by considering, that, if the earth did not move round the sun, not only the sun, but all the planets and stars must move round the earth. Now, as Astronomers, by reckonings founded on the surest observations, have been able to judge of the distances of the heavenly bodies from the earth and from each other, just as every one that knows the first elements of Mathematics, can measure the height of a steeple, &c.—it appeared, that, if we conceived the heavenly bodies to move round the earth, we must suppose them endowed with a velocity so immense as to exceed all human conception; whereas, all the appearances of Nature may be better explained, and proved, by imagining the earth to move round the sun in the space of a year, and to turn on its own axis once in 24 hours.

To form a conception of the two motions of the Earth, let us imagine a ball moving on a bowling-green or billiard-table. The ball moves forwards on the green or table, not by sliding along like a plane upon wood, or a slate upon ice, but by turning round upon its own axis, which is an imaginary line drawn thro' the centre or middle of the ball, and ending on its surface in two points called its poles. We must, however, remember,

that
 • Even the enlightened European (as he thought himself) could not imagine what upheld this wonderful scaffolding.—When the simple Hindoo of the East was asked how it was supported, he naturally said it was placed on the back of a large elephant—but he could not tell what supported the elephant.

that these two motions of the earth are perfectly distinct, and not imagine, that the number of revolutions caused by the rotatory motion is in proportion to the space pass'd thro' by the progressive, as is the case with the ball on the green or table. The earth, therefore, in the space of 24 hours, moves from west to east, while the inhabitants on the surface of it, like men on the deck of a ship, who are insensible of their own motion, and think that the banks move from them in a contrary direction, will conceive that the sun and stars move from east to west. This daily motion of the earth being once clearly conceived, will enable us easily to form a just idea of its yearly motion round the sun; for as that luminary seems to have a daily motion round our earth, which is really occasioned by the daily motion of the earth round its own axis, so, in the course of a year, he seems to have an annual motion in the heavens, and to rise and set in different points of them, which is really occasioned by the annual motion of the earth in its orbit, or path, round the sun, which it completes in the space of a year. Now, as to the first of these motions we owe the difference of day and night, so to the second we are indebted for the difference in the length of the days and nights, and in the seasons of the year.

We have said, that the annual motion of the earth occasions that admirable diversity of seasons. But this would not happen, were the axis of the earth exactly parallel to, or in a line with, the axis of its orbit; because then the same parts of the earth would always be turned towards the sun in every diurnal revolution, which would deprive mankind of the grateful and useful vicissitudes of the seasons, arising from the difference in the length of the days and nights. This, therefore, is not the case; the axis of the earth is inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit, which we may conceive by supposing a spindle put thro' a ball, with one end touching the ground; if we move the ball directly forward, whilst one end of the spindle continues to touch the ground, and the other points obliquely towards the heavens, we may form an idea of the inclination of the earth's axis to its orbit, from the inclination of the spindle to the ground. The same observation applies to some of the other planets.

All the Planets are opaque and spherical bodies, and receive their light from the Sun, and in their revolutions they are sometimes nearer to, and sometimes farther from, the sun, a consequence of that luminary's not being placed in the centre of the orbits, and of their being eclipses.—By the transits of Venus over the Sun in 1761 and 1769, we now know the real distances of the Planets from the Sun much better than before, as may be seen in the following Table, which will give our Readers a correct idea of that most wonderful and stupendous machinery called the Solar System.

A TABLE of the DIAMETERS and PERIODS of the several PLANETS in the SOLAR SYSTEM.

Planets	Miles Diameter	Distance from the Sun	An. Period re. the Sun	Diurnal Rota. on its axis
	Y.	D.	H.	D. H. M.
Sun	0 0 0			25 6 0
Mercury	3,000	36,841,468	0 87 23	unknown
Venus	7,900	68,891,486	0 224 17	24 8 0
Earth	7,970	95,173,000	2 0 0	1 0 0
(Moon	2,180	ditto	1 0 0	29 12 44)
Mars	5,400	145,014,148	1 321 17	1 0 0
Jupiter	94,000	494,990,970	11 314 18	0 9 56
Saturn	78,000	907,956,130	29 167 6	unknown
Herschel	34,000	1,815,912,260	83 121 0	unknown

A Short ACCOUNT of OLD and NEW STYLE, TIME, &c.

THE Egyptians and Romans supposed the Day to begin at midnight, as it is now considered in America, and by most of the nations in Europe. The Babylonians, Persians, &c. began it at sun-rise, and the Jews, Grecians, &c. at sun-set.—In Astronomy, however, it begins at noon, or when the sun is at his meridian.

In the Julian Calendar, or Old Style, about 45 years before Christ, a method of reckoning time was adopted by Julius Cæsar much preferable to any that had been before used. A year was supposed to consist of 365 days and 6 hours; 3 succeeding years was each of them considered as common years, but, on account of the annual excess of 6 hours, the 4th year was to contain 366 days, and this

this was called Leap Year. As the Solar Year, or the time of the apparent annual revolution of the sun, is not exactly 365 days and 6 hours, but 365 days 5 hours 8 minutes and 48 seconds, it follows, that the Julian year exceeded the Solar by about 11 minutes and 12 seconds; this annual excess amounts to 1 day in 129 years. Notwithstanding this inaccuracy, the Julian style was used in Europe until the year 1582, when it was reformed by Pope Gregory, who introduced what is now called the Gregorian, or New Style.

It having been found that the Vernal Equinox, which had been fixed to the 21st of March by the Council of Nice (held in the year 325) happened the 11th of March 582, the difference was taken from the October of that year, and the 21st of the next March reduced to the true time of the Equinox. However wise the plan, yet it is too true, that the Protestants of that day (such are the effects of Prejudice) actually refused to adopt so useful a regulation; and it did not commence in England till the year 1752 (at the suggestion of Lord Chesterfield), when, by an Act of Parliament, the error of 11 days was struck out of the Calendar, and the 3d became the 14th of September.

Agreeably to an Act of the British Parliament in 1751, the year 1800 will not be reckoned as Bissextile, or Leap Year, but will be computed a common year, consisting of 365 days. February next therefore will consist of only 28 days, making thereby a difference of 12 days between the Old and New Styles. This difference will continue throughout the whole of the 19th Century, in order that the Vernal or Spring Equinox may be fixed on or near the 21st of March yearly, as it happened at the time of the General Council of Nice anno 325.

Much has been said about the impious presumption of the French in altering their mode of computing time, and giving new names to their months and days.—Not entering into a justification of all the extravagancies of that wonderfully eccentric people, we believe, after a sober and impartial enquiry, it will be found, that, in this particular, they have more reason on their side than
Pre-

Prejudice, or Ignorance, is willing to allow them.—It is well known, that our present terms, *January, February, &c. Sunday, Monday, &c.* are all derived from the Pagan and Heathen Gods who were in fashion before the Divine mission of Jesus Christ.—How then, as *Christians*, do we presume to blame an alteration, which has, in many of its parts, so much appropriate meaning and natural significance?—It is not because the French have adopted such a reformation that we speak favourably of it, but because the thing, the principle, is right and proper in itself. — But we have a striking example, in our own country, of the propriety of a system founded on common-sense principles, in the conduct of that very respectable society of people called Quakers, who have long since discarded all the *Heathenish* derivations, and use the simple terms of First, Second, Third, &c. both to the Days and Months.—(On this subject, see Isaac Briggs's very rational Address published last year in Baltimore.)—This is not, however, a new subject, as many very able and pious men have endeavoured to subvert the present erroneous and very unchristian mode of reckoning time—but in vain—so difficult it is to overcome bigotted opinions and obstinate habits.

AN EPITOME OF THE FRENCH CALENDAR.

MONTHS.	In English.	Term, or Time.
<i>Kindemaire,</i>	Vintage month,	from Sept. 22 to Oct. 21
<i>Bumaire,</i>	Fog month,	— Oct. 22 to Nov. 20
<i>Fumaire,</i>	Sleet month,	— Nov. 21 to Dec. 20
WINTER.		
<i>Nivôse,</i>	Snow month,	Dec. 21 to Jan. 19
<i>Floreal,</i>	Rain month,	Jan. 20 to Feb. 18
<i>Vénos,</i>	Wind month,	Feb. 19 to March 20
SPRING.		
<i>Germinal,</i>	Sprout month,	March 21 to April 19
<i>Floreal,</i>	Flower month,	April 20 to May 19
<i>Éaireal,</i>	Pasture month,	May 20 to June 18
SUMMER.		
<i>Messidor,</i>	Harvest month,	June 19 to July 18
<i>Ferwidor,</i>	Hot month,	July 19 to August 17
<i>Ferwidor,</i>	Fruit month,	— Aug 18 to Sept. 16.

The remaining 5 days, called *Sans Calotides*, are Feasts dedicated to the Virtues;—Sept. 17—to Genius, Sept. 18—to Labour, Sept. 19—to Opiaion, Sept 20—and, to Rewards, Sept. 21.—The intercalary day of every Leap Year is called *La Sans Calotide*; and every 10th day, or the last day of every Decade, is a *Day of Rest*.

Besides the significant names which the modern French have given to the months in their new Calendar (as may be seen above) they have also an appropriate appellation for every day in the whole year. — As a specimen, for the information of our Readers, we select the month *Germinai*, (Blossom, or Sprout Month) which answers to parts of our March and April :—

1 Primidi, Primrose	11 Primidi, Periwink.	21 Primidi, Pep wort
2 Duodi, Plantain	12 Duodi, Yoke elm	22 Duodi, Cos-letuce
3 Tridi, Asparagus	13 Tridi, Morell	23 Tridi, Maromer
4 Quartidi, Tulip	14 Quartidi, Beech	24 Quartidi, Rocket
5 Quintidi, Cock	15 Quintidi, Hen	25 Quintidi, Pidgeon
6 Sextidi, Beet	16 Sextidi, Letuce	26 Sextidi, Lilac
7 Septidi, Birch-tree	17 Septidi, Larch-tree	27 Septidi, Anemony
8 Octodi, Jonquil	18 Octodi, Hemlock	28 Octodi, Pansy
9 Nonidi, Alder	19 Nonidi, Radish	29 Nonidi, N-yrtle
30 Decadi, Graft-knife	20 Decadi, Hive	30 Decadi, Fiat-house

It cannot be imagined that the Aborigines of America could be infected with modern French principles, yet, it is a fact, that they (the Indians) went upon the natural and obvious idea of giving names to their Moons, or Months, descriptive of the seasons, &c. — It is a curious and important fact, and with it we conclude the subject.

“ Considering their ignorance of Astronomy (says the Traveller), time is very rationally divided by the Indians. Those in the interior parts count their years by winters, or, as they emphatically express themselves, by Snows. They reckon their years by Moons, and make them consist of 12 synodical or lunar months, observing, when 30 moons have waned, to add a supernumerary one, which they term the last Moon, and then begin to count as before.

“ Every month, with them, has a name expressive of its season—For instance, they call *March* (in which their year generally begins at the first new moon after the Vernal Equinox) the Worm Moon, or Month, because, at this time, the worms quit their retreats, and begin to appear—*April* they call the Month of Plants—*May*, the Month of Flowers—*June*, the Hot Moon—*July*, Buck Moon—*August*, Sturgeon Moon, because in this month they catch great numbers of that fish—*September*, Corn Moon, because in this month they gather in their corn—*October*, the Travelling Moon, as, in this month, they generally travel towards the places where they intend to hunt during the winter—*November*, Beaver Moon, for in this month the beavers take shelter in their houses—*December*, the Hunting Moon, as they employ this month in pursuit of their game—*January*, the old Moon, as the cold is more intense this month than any other—And, *February* they call the Snow Moon, because more snow commonly falls during this month than any other. In the winter. — They make no division of weeks; but days they count by sleeps, half-days by pointing to the sun at noon, and quarters by the rising and setting of the sun, to express which they make use of very significant hieroglyphics.”

THE WHISTLE.

Written by DR. FRANKLIN.

WHEN I was a child, about 7 years old, my friends on a holiday, filled my little pocket with copper children, and being charmed with the sound of a *Whistle*, that I met by the way in the hands of another boy, I voluntarily offered him all my money for it. I then came home, and went whistling all over the house, delighted with my play-thing, but disturbing all the family. My friends understanding the foolish bargain I had made, told me that I had given four times as much for it as it was worth, and they laughed at me for my folly. I cried with vexation, and I now saw what good and useful things I might have bought with my money; and this reflection gave me much more pain, than the *Whistle* gave me pleasure.

This lesson, however, was afterwards of much use to me, for, often when I was tempted to buy some unnecessary article, I said to myself, *don't give too much for the Whistle*, and so I saved my money.

As I grew up in the world, and observed the actions of men, I thought I saw many, very many, who gave too much for the *Whistle*.

When I saw one too ambitious of Court favour, sacrificing his time, his repose, his virtue, his liberty, and, perhaps his friends, to attain it, I have said to myself, *this man gives too much for the Whistle*.

When I saw another too fond of popularity, constantly employing himself in political bustles, neglecting his own affairs, and ruining his family, *surely, says I, this man pays too much for his Whistle*.

If I knew a charitable Miser who gave up every kind of comfort, all the pleasure of doing good to others, all the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and all the joys of benevolent friendship, for the sake of accumulating money, *poor man, said I, you pay too much for your Whistle*.

When I met with what is called a man of pleasure, sacrificing his fortune, his health, and every laudable improvement of the mind, to low, gross, sensual enjoyments, *Mistaken man, said I, instead of pleasure you are providing pain for yourself; you are giving too much for the Whistle*.

When

When I saw one immoderately fond of fine cloaths, fine houses, fine furniture, and fine equipages, for which he contracted debts, and ended his silly career in a prison, *Alas, poor man, said I, you have paid dear, very dear, for your Whistle.*

When I saw a beautiful, sweet-temper'd girl, married to an ill-natured brute of a husband, *What a pity it is, said I, that she has paid so much for a Whistle.*

In short, I conceived that great part of the miseries of mankind are brought upon them by the false estimates they make of the value of things, and, by their giving too much for their Whistles.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

THE Subscriber will give a handsome Reward to whoever will return to him his estate, or property, consisting of lands, houses, cattle, &c. They imperceptibly stole away from him after being put in motion by the destructive arts of one INTemperance, *alias* DRUNKENNESS, who unfortunately got into the family by tipping in the mornings, frequenting taverns at night, gambling, &c.

A JOLLY FELLOW.

N.B. In compassion to his fellow-citizens, he gives them warning, that said INTemperance has established a house of rendezvous in several parts of the State; and that he is generally seen in company with a mean, ragged, loquacious fellow of the name of IDLENESS: they are constantly talking of politics, horse-racing, card-playing, &c.

OECONOMY.

Oeconomy, in every nation, and in all ranks and degrees of people, is the parent of Happiness. Wherever her prudent face appears, all the affairs of life, like the shining silver stream, glide smoothly on: she, like the sun, makes all things smile, and, like his bright enlightening rays, the universal world enriches. Within man's mind, when perfect order reigns, how gracefully he acts the several scenes of life!—Then, sweet Contentment, like the balmy odours of the flowery Spring, his happy heart elates, and places him, even here, in Paradise.

IN PRAISE OF TOBACCO.

FAIR tube, like *Ætna*, cap'd with snow,
Where latent fires intensely glow,

Friend of the studious Bard!

Disgorging from thy inmost frame

Wreath'd columns, form'd of smoke and flame,

Thy praises be declar'd.

Blest soother of my penfive hours,

Whilst Time's remorseless tooth devours

This warm respiring clay:

Pleasing amusement!—calm delight!—

With thee, companion of the night,

Life steals unseen away.

Most steady friend of social cheer,

To me thou ever wilt be dear.

Say, Muse, how I regale,

How cheerfully the minutes pass,

When, with my bottle, friend, and glass,

Clean pipes, and Burton ale!

Reclining in my elbow-chair,

No pleasure can with mine compare,

Not happier the Mogul!

The mind and body both at ease,

I chat, puff, drink, whenc'er I please,

My pipe and bottle full!

Oh, how enchanting to my soul

Are the gay fumes that crown thy bowl,

And stimulate to fun!

While mirthful laugh, and harmless joke,

Sport in the curls of mingled smoke,

With repartee and pun!

But, as the clouds incessant rise,

Evaporating in the skies,

I my life's image see;

For what am I this moment, say?—

A mass of animated clay,

And typify'd in thee.

Now, on a sudden, I conceive

My soul prepares to take her leave,

Like smoke the wing's her way;

Divested of her cumbrous load,

Upwards she seeks her destin'd road,

Down drops the lifeless clay!

TWO things are essentially necessary to have healthy trees and well-tasted fruit, viz. to graft your trees in proper time, and, to prevent them from being infested with caterpillars. April and May is thought to be the best season for grafting, or inoculating trees. One method is, to cut the stock off horizontally, and pare it smooth with a sharp knife, then placing the edge of the knife across the centre of the stock, with a gentle stroke split the stock down rather more than an inch; then pare your scion, or twig, which should be of last year's growth; cut it on each side, a little thro' part of the wood, and make a shoulder on each side; then slope it gradually the length required, wedge ways, but that it may bend hardest on the outside; then, with a small wedge, open the stock and insert the scion, placing the inner bark of the scion to the inner part of the stock; then draw the wedge out, and cover the top of the stock and bottom of the scion with clay mortar, over which put a thin covering of tow, to prevent the clay from washing off by rain, or cracking by the sun.

Be very careful, early in Spring, to prevent your trees from being infested with the seeds, or eggs, of caterpillars, and other vermin. With the back of a pruning-knife, scrape off all the moss with which the trunks and branches of the trees are covered. The eggs of the caterpillar lie, during the winter, concealed between the moss and the rind, or, where the rind is decayed, in the cavities occasioned by the decay. These eggs should be effectually destroyed before they are hatched, for, by the time the caterpillars come out, the buds begin to open, and, of course, they become an immediate prey to their destroying enemy. As the caterpillar tribe is so various and so numerous, particularly in this hot climate, a strict search every season is necessary in order to preserve your fruit and trees.—Some farmers put a ring, or girdle, of tar, pitch, or turpentine about each tree, to prevent vermine from creeping up to eat the branches and leaves.

INDUSTRY, &c.

Providence generally rewards the honest and industrious man. The more a man is active, industrious, and frugal; the more he will thrive and be independent. Whereas sloth, indolence, and extravagance are the certain forerunners of poverty, disgrace, and dependence.

Useful and necessary DIRECTIONS for the Management of
PEACH TREES.

THE Peach is the most delicious fruit which can be produced in any country, and is, at the same time, the most wholesome. Fluxes are sometimes ascribed to the use of it, but this only where it is imprudently eaten before it is ripe; for it is a well known fact, that in fluxes there is nothing so defrable to the sick person as a ripe peach; and few prescriptions are more beneficial in every stage of that disorder, than a fully ripe free-stone, sweet peach.

The tree of this fruit may be produced in great varieties from the stone, *but the best kinds are those propagated by innoculation.* But this precious fruit is forbidden to the slothful, to the negligent, and the ignorant; for it can neither be obtained nor preserved without care.

The perch-tree is liable to three casualties, or misfortunes.—The fly, which deposits its eggs near the root of the tree—the burstling of the bark by severe frost in wet winters—or, by the splintering off of the limbs at the fork of the tree.

The fly, which is blue, in the form of a wasp, begins its attack about the middle of July, and continues its depredations until the middle of September. It wounds the tender part of the bark at the surface of the ground; there it deposits eggs, which hatch into worms that prey upon the mucilage and tender parts of the bark near the root, the branches wither, and the tree either perishes, or is good for nothing.

When the fly is found, it should be immediately destroyed, by opening the bark with the point of a knife, and turning out the worm. The place at which they are at work, is known by the dung at the entrance of the hole in the bark.

But it is easy to guard against this enemy — In the month of June, raise a little hillock round the tree, about a foot high, so as completely to cover that part of the bark which is kept moist and tender at the surface of the ground. This hillock will have to be occasionally raised or renewed, at least once every summer; but this labour will be found to be neither very expensive nor laborious; about one minute's attention to each tree, once

or

or twice a year, is not expensive, and will be the simple and easy means of producing you exquisite fruit.

To guard against the frost, plant your trees where the water will not settle, but run off rather freely. Hill sides and south-west exposures are most favourable to the peach tree, and procure the sweetest and richest fruit.

The splitting of the tree at the forks is guarded against by preserving as many of the upright branches as can be—by beating off, in bearing years, more than half the quantity of fruit whilst small—and, by pruning away almost the whole of every branch beyond where the fruit is set, leaving only a few buds on each for the next year's fruit. By these means the fruit is larger, of a more beautiful colour, a much richer flavour, and the tree makes a more vigorous growth.

The laying of straw or rubbish round the bottom of the tree forms a harbour for mice, which often eat the bark near the ground, without the cause being observed.

The Early Free-stone is one of the finest peaches; it comes most certainly to its kind from the stone. In 100 acres of this kind, there will scarcely be one four peach.

Those who can obtain the Apricot Stone, will find it very advantageous to plant for stocks to inoculate on; for, altho' they are not absolutely free from the ravages of the fly, yet they are less frequently attacked than the Peach tree. The experiment has proved, that a Peach inoculated on the Apricot will grow larger and rise higher than on the Peach stock.

The usefulness and luxury of good Peaches, which the health of ourselves and our children enjoins us to provide, and which a kind Providence has put within our reach, should urge and tempt men to their duty in taking the proper means to provide it—And it has been said by a Gentleman, who has had the experience of three-score years, that a free use of ripe, good Peaches, would add 7 years to the life of every man in the State!

EPITAPH on a Boy who died by eating unripe Fruit.

READER, whoe'er thou art, beware

Of eating apple, peach, or pear;

In health like thee was I last year,

But UN-ripe Fruit has laid me here!

C 2

On the Uses to which ASHES may be applied.

ASHES are commonly accounted a manure most suitably for low and moist lands. Cold and four spots certainly need them more than any others; but I have found them to be good in all sorts of soil. They are not only a valuable manure, but an excellent antidote to the rapaciousness of worms and insects; therefore, they are a more proper manure for all those plants that are liable to suffer by vermine; such as, cabbages, turnips, cucumbers, melons, peas, and other leguminous plants. They should be spread evenly, and not in too great quantities.

Wood ashes are an excellent nourishment for the roots of trees. An handful of ashes laid about the roots of Indian Corn, is good to quicken its vegetation. Like other top-dressings, it is of most service when applied at the time when the plants need the greatest quantity of nourishment; this happens with Indian Corn when the plants are just going to send out ears and spindles.

The FARMER and GARDENER's MANUAL;

To be said, or sung, every Morning in the Year, Sundays excepted.

What is there to be sowed, To be raised in hot-beds,

To be mowed,

To be manured,

To be hoed,

To be transplanted,

To be plowed,

To be thinned,

To be harrowed,

To be sheltered,

To be fenced,

To be shaded,

To be lopp'd,

To be gathered,

To be weeded,

To be pruned,

To be dug,

To be trained,

To be planted,

To be grafted,

To be watered,

To be innoculated,

To be weeded,

To be put out to seed,

To be trenched,

In the Farm or Garden this day.

RECEIPT for the Bite of a SNAKE.

Tie up the wound with dry salt, which has been found very powerful in extracting the poison.—In the bite of a mad dog also, salt, applied as above, has been proved to be an excellent remedy.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANECDOTE.

MUCH has been said and written on the subject of established Religions.—In the opinion of the writer of this article, if RELIGION—(without the vast train of superfluous, burthen-some, and unchristian trumpery which accompany and disguise it in Europe)—was established in this country, the community would be the better of it. Leaving this point for future discussion, our present business is, to point at the abuse of the thing.—Passing over the Catholic States, let us look at what is called a Protestant Country, England.—There, the Church, with all its numerous departments and officers, has become, not the simple, sublime, spiritual religion of our Saviour as delivered to the Saints, but an engine of State (and a very powerful one), a political institution completely subservient to the Parliamentary intrigues of the Minister; a system in which one man riots in pomp and affluence with L. 10,000, whilst another, and, probably the better man, is preaching, and praying, and starving on ten or twenty pounds a year! * — And yet this is only part of a mode of governing, which, by a certain writer, has been called “the most perfect production of human wisdom.” — But to the story, which will illustrate the system of Church preferments in England better than any thing we can say.

A Dean of Canterbury, remarkable for holding an uncommon number of Church gifts in his own person, travelling slowly and pompously in his coach to that city, he was overtaken by a poor Parson, who had somehow or other procured the loan of a horse. The Parson bowed most respectfully to the Dean, who, desiring him to stop, requested he would call at the King’s Head in Rochester, and order a dinner for him, to be ready at such an hour. The poor Parson again made his bow, and proceeded on his way; he accordingly called at the inn, and told the landlord, that he would be honoured with a visit at such an hour, and that he must provide a good dinner.

C 3 For

* By an Act passed in Queen Ann’s reign—(her Majesty, it is pretty generally known, had a violent attachment to the Church and the Brandy bottle, an attachment, however incongruous, not infrequent among some people of lower rank)—it is enacted, that a provision shall gradually be made for the relief of the poor Clergy, by which, in the space of about two or three centuries, livings now only worth ten or twenty, shall then amount to forty or fifty pounds a year.—A comfortable reflection this for the present starving incumbents!

O.

—“For how many, an’ please your Honour?” ask’d Boniface—“Why, I can’t exactly say how many gentlemen the company will consist of (answers the Parson), for I only saw the Dean of Canterbury, the Canon of Winchester, the Provost of Litchfield, the Rector of Orpington, the Vicar of Romney, and one of the King’s Chaplains.”—The poor Parson then proceeded to his home; whilst the landlord set about having a good dinner for so large and so dignified a company; all the servants were in a bustle, and all the pots, pans, and spits were put in motion to provide for them. Accordingly, when the Dean arrived, a large table was spread with a number of plates—“How’s this (cry’d his Reverence) you have shewn me the wrong room; this is intended for a large company.”

—“An’ please your Honour (answer’d the landlord) Parson Single-church called and told me, that I must provide for your Honour, and the Canon of Winchester, and the Provost of Litchfield, and the Rector of Orpington, and one of the King’s Chaplains, and I don’t know how many more; and so, an’ please your Honour’s Reverence, I thought I should have enough for them all, as the Gentlemen of the Church have excellent appetites.”—“Oh, is that the case (said the Dean, who now saw the joke) I will pay the expence; but it would have been better, if I had ask’d Mr. Single-church to dine with me.”

FARMING.—An experienced Farmer being asked, “What season of the year is most proper for laying down land to grass, without taking, at the same time, a crop of corn, upon a thin soil with a cold clay bottom?”—He answered as follows:—“Being the occupier of a considerable tract of land corresponding with this description, it has been my constant practice, when wishing to convert arable into pasture, to make first a good summer fallow, and, the following spring, to sow it with rye grass, Dutch clover, and trefoil. This management has generally provided me with good feed for the succeeding autumn.”

EPITAPH on a great EATER.

HERE lies the body of John Fox,
Who had a stomach like an ox:—
Reader, read low. I entreat you,
Else, by Jove, he’ll rise and eat you!

RELIGION AND MORALITY.

The following Article contains a double Extract, and comes with a double claim upon the most serious attention of every American Citizen, who has the true happiness of his Country at heart.—The first is an extract from the Address of M. Lally Tolendall to the French nation, when the late Robespierre, of infamous memory, was endeavouring to subvert the Christian Religion.*—After shewing the vast importance and absolute necessity of Religious and Moral Duties, by a variety of forcible arguments, he sums up the whole by an apt reference to General Washington's justly celebrated Address to the People of America — Besides the excellent principle recommended in the Address, the honest pride of America must be highly flattered in seeing her illustrious son and citizen held up as a Champion of Religion, and as a pattern and guide to one of the most powerful nations in Europe.

—“But you will be still more forcibly struck by receiving this important lesson [on Religion and Morality] from a Personage who is now THE MAN OF THE AGE; who has founded thirteen Republics in one; who has been the first Governor of them; and who, having successfully filled the offices of General, Legislator, and Supreme Magistrate, has given a glorious contradiction to *Machiavellism*, in not having advanced, during his triple authority, a single step which Virtue did not require, and in having obtained in each of them all the success which Fortune could bestow. — French Republicans! listen to the President of the United States of America—take up that will of the illustrious Washington, which the Americans, if they are worthy of it, will preserve in the same manner as the Jews preserved the tables of Moses, and

* It is a curious and memorable circumstance, that this monster in a human shape first endeavoured to obliterate every outward observance of the Christian Religion, by setting up in its place what he called the Goddes of Reason — He soon perceived that he had gone too far, and that he was in danger of losing his popularity, or rather his power.—He then took a directly contrary course, by exhibiting, in the Camp de Mars a ridiculous farce of exalting the image of Religion, and burning that of Infidelity.—It was the melancholy, but too just exclamation of that most extraordinary woman, M. Roland (whose book well deserves to be read) as she was carrying to the guillotine by the mandate of the Tyrant, “O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!”

and read that passage which I transcribe with a respect that is divided between the holy truths which it contains, and the venerable hand that traced them.—

“Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, RELIGION and MORALITY are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of Men and Citizens. The mere Politician, equally with the pious Man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it be simply asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of Religious obligations desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation?—And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that Morality can be maintained without Religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of a peculiar structure, Reason and Experience both forbid us to expect, that national Morality can prevail in exclusion of religious Principle.

“It is substantially true, that Virtue, or Morality, is a necessary spring of popular Government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free Government.—Who, that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundations of the venerable fabric?” V.

A RIDDLE.

YE guessers of Charades now puzzle your brains,

For I bring you a new kind of riddle ;

And intend to compel you to take some small pains,

And pay me for playing the fiddle.

My riddle is bright, tho' it boasts of no rays,

And still has the power to enlighten ;

In an instant you'll find me extinguish a blaze,

But in the next moment I brighten.

Tho' I live quite alone, yet still I'm a pair,

Then how can I only be one ?

Develope this secret, ye quick-sighted fair,

For now at description I've done.

THE BASTILLE.

WE may talk of the purity and dignity of human nature as we will, but experience has shewn, that there are bad men, and that crimes will be perpetrated even in the best regulated societies—hence the necessity of prisons to confine criminals, and of laws to punish them.—But, these prisons should be properly regulated, where the unfortunate criminal should be properly treated, and brought to a speedy and fair trial. These are our ideas, founded upon the humane and excellent principles of the English law.—But, in the Bastille, the famous, or rather infamous State prison of Paris, none of these principles were observed; there every just and humane principle was violated; there all was caprice, tyranny, and cruelty, where the innocent and the guilty were alike condemned; or, most probably, where the guilty, if he had a friend at Court, had a chance of escaping; whilst the innocent sufferer was left to perpetual imprisonment, to torture, or to death!

If a man gave but a hint of liberal opinions concerning Liberty or just Government—if he gave the smallest opposition to the venal and arbitrary will of a jealous and capricious Minister, who had spies employed in every street, and almost in every house—if a man ventured to censure the luxury and detachery of a proud and voluptuous Hierarchy—if he happened to offend a Great Man's wife—If a tradesman gave but a slight offence to a Count, or a Marquis, or a Duke, or refused to give up his wife or his daughter to his Lordship's lust—in short, for any alleged offence which a proud, overbearing, capricious Minister, Mistress, or Noble conceived to be against their wishes or their interest, by a *Lettre de Cachet*, the unfortunate object of malice or revenge was suddenly and silently consigned to the horrible dungeons of the Bastille, perhaps never more to see the light of the Sun!

In this infernal abode the unhappy prisoner was shut up in a damp, cold, narrow cell, almost without light, surrounded on every side by impenetrable walls of iron and stone, with a miserable pittance of food, and watched by surly, cruel, hard-hearted keepers, long accustomed to the work of torture and death—here, in a noxious, unwhole-

wholesome atmosphere, was the unfortunate victim left to a dreary and perpetual silence, unless the occasional clanking of chains, the rattling of bolts and bars, and the melancholy groans of his unhappy fellow sufferers—every moment he expected to be put to the torture, to extort a confession of crimes of which he was not guilty, and of facts of which he was ignorant—every time his massive iron door was unbarred, he was in dread of an order for his death, and that the inhuman mutes had come to put an end to his existence by the dagger, by the rack, or by poison.—If he was permitted to drag out a dreary, miserable existence, he was allowed neither relief nor comfort, nor hope, from books, nor friends, nor society, but was to pine, and linger, and waste his unhappy life in the agonizing thoughts on the impossibility of escape, or the hopes of pardon!

Many of these unfortunate persons have been entirely forgotten in the Bastille, and have never again been heard of—others have been silently put to death, according to the caprice or vengeance of their cruel persecutors—and some have been liberated, after being forced to take the most solemn oaths never to reveal the secrets of this horrible prison-house.—But, M. de L——, who had been unjustly confined in the Bastille, in spite of this tyrannical precaution, when he escaped to England, gave an account of his imprisonment; from amongst many curious particulars, we select the following:—"One morning about 2 o'clock, I heard a noise upon the stair-case; a number of people were ascending the stairs, but they advanced no further than the door of a certain chamber; there they seemed to be in a bustle or dispute, and presently I heard very distinctly struggles and groans—I had every reason to believe it to be a murder, some unfortunate prisoner put to death by the inhuman keepers!—Next night I again heard a noise, but less violent; and I could distinguish the carrying up, the setting down, and the filling and shutting of a coffin.—You may judge of my feelings during these horrible doings!"

As it would take many volumes to record half the number of instances of cruel tyranny committed in this infernal prison, we must conclude with the following recent act of despotism:—"In the year 1785, a person of rank

rank and fashion, a Nobleman who had influence at Court, became enamoured of a beautiful young girl, of the name of Matilda, whom he wished to have as a mistress; the father, a respectable tradesman, refused his offers with indignation; the consequence was, that the father was soon after sent to the Bastille. The lover of the young woman, the son of a wealthy merchant, and who was to have been married to her in a few days, dreading the like fate, made his escape to another country, after leaving his intended bride in the care of a female relation in an obscure part of the city. At the commencement of the Revolution, the young man returned to Paris; and, stimulated by the honourable desire of liberating his aged father (now imprisoned four years), he was the first to enter the breach made in the Bastille on the memorable 14th of July 1789. What renders the transaction still more important is, the profligate, unfeeling Nobleman, who had gone to the prison to prevent the release of the father, was met in one of the passages by the son; they fought, and the son was victorious. After disarming the unprincipled Lordling, he generously gave him a life which he did not deserve, but he obliged him to shew him the cell where his father was immured, covered with chains. This brave, this generous young man had the happiness of restoring the fond father to the arms of his virtuous and affectionate daughter — Our Readers will easily conceive what followed.

¶ Yet it is this Bastille Government that the combined Sovereigns of Europe are now endeavouring to restore in France, at the expence of so much blood and treasure! — In a debate which took place in the British House of Peers in the year 1792 or 3, a noble Lord openly lamented the overthrow of Despotism in France — “because (said his Lordship) it was the best constituted form of government in Europe!!” —

If the combined Powers do succeed in conquering France, and of restoring the ancient Monarchy, tremble, Americans, for your liberties.

V.

Crimes, tho' they may be secreted for a time, can never be secure; nor doth it avail the offender to be concealed from others, for he cannot hide his wickedness from himself, nor from God — The hour of punishment will come.

(36)
SYMPTOMS of DESPOTISM !

A work has lately appeared at Vienna, under the immediate patronage of the Austrian government, which marks in strong and legible characters, the temper and intentions of the patronizers. — Speaking of the Arts and Sciences, this unprincipled Author observes, “Of all the Arts, that of Printing is the most hurtful; of all professions, that of Men of Letters is the most dangerous ! — Knowledge enervates our courage, multiplies our wants, concentrates man within himself, and insulates him from the public good; it narrows hearts, enlarges consciences, perverts morals, debases nature, and renders the efforts of nature more painful ! — In short, the people degenerate as they become more enlightened ! !” — This is a fit doctrine for the combined Powers to establish in France, along with the Bastille and the ancient Monarchy ! — But the man who wrote this detestable book, knew and believed otherwise — It is only another proof of the venality of Writers, and the turpitude of Kings.

Americans, as ye value your peace and liberty, avoid the contaminating touch, the destructive gulph of European politics. — Remember the conspiracy of Pilitz, and the partition of Poland.

YANKEE-DOODLE.

The following derivation of the word *Yankee* may be amusing to our Readers. It is necessary to observe, however, that the explanation is given by a British Officer, who was captured along with Gen. Burgoyne’s army at Saratoga : —

“ *Yankee* is derived from the Cherokee word *eanke*, signifying slave, or coward. This disgraceful epithet was bestowed upon the men of New England by the Virginians for not assisting them, at a former period, in a war against the Cherokees — Since the commencement of this war, it became a very prevalent epithet among the British when speaking of the Americans in general, and our soldiers at Boston used it as a common term of reproach ; after the affair of Bunker’s hill, however, the Americans became proud of it, and *Yankee-doodle* is now their favourite tune, as much so as our Grenadier’s March ; it is the American lover’s ditty, and nurse’s lullaby. — At the commencement of the war, we held the Americans in rather too great contempt ; and it mortified us a good deal, to hear them play this tune at our unfortunate surrender.”

AMERICAN EXPORTS.

ON the 7th of February last, the following Statement of Goods exported from the United States was laid before Congress, amounting to 61,327,411 dollars, for the year ending 30th Sept. 1798, 33 millions of which, it is estimated, were of goods, wares, and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture. The increase in our domestic exports, is owing to about 10,000 hhds. more of tobacco having been exported, this year, than the last.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of 1797 and 1798.

To Russia, &c.	—	3,450.	60,732.
Sweden, &c.	—	898,315	733,462.
Denmark, Norway, &c.	2,533,224	2,901,511	
Holland, &c.	8,845,225	7,420,660.	
Great Britain, &c.	8,569,748	17,086,189	
Hanse Towns	9,589,858	14,492,613	
France, &c.	11,664,091	6,941,485	
Spain, &c.	5,596,253	8,740,553	
Portugal, &c.	463,320	729,089	
Morocco	—	19,188.	
Italy	—	1,334,036	
China and all India.	387,310	261,595	
West Indies generally	1,508,644	248,181	
Africa do.	250,873	132,883	
Europe do.	207,077	74,858	
N.W. Coast of America.	15,607	79,515	
Imperial Ports.	—	70,730	

Total — 51,294,710. 61,327,411.

SUMMARY VALUE OF EXPORTS.

From New Hampshire, in 1797.	275,840	in 1798.	361,453
Massachusetts	7,502,047.		8,639,252
Rhode Island	975,530		947,827
Connecticut	844,506		763,128
New York	13,308,664		14,300,894.
Pennsylvania	11,446,291		8,915,463
New Jersey	18,161		61,877
Delaware	98,929		183,729
Maryland	9,811,799		12,740,190
Virginia	4,908,713		6,113,451
North Carolina	549,901		338,124
South Carolina	949,622		6,994,179
Georgia	644,307		961,848

Total — 51,294,710 61,327,411

At the same time was presented the following Statement of the Tonnage of our Shipping for the year 1798, which is, of

Registered Tonnage	—	597,777	43
Enrolled and licensed do.	—	237,402	69
Fishing vessels do.	—	41,753	73

Total — 876,912 90

Of the above, it is found by returns, that 57,673 tons were built in the United States in the year 1798.

In the year ending 30th Sept. 1790, being the first of the Federal Government, the total amount of the Exports was only 20,415,966 dols.

By which our Readers will see the great increase of the commerce of these States under the Federal Government; an increase greater than ever was known in any Nation in so short a time. And it is reasonable to imagine, that it would have been still greater, but for the very numerous and unjust depredations on our shipping by the French and English during the last six years, amounting, by some calculations, to 50 millions of dollars !

ENGLISH DEPRDATIONS.

By an account published by the Insurance Company of Philadelphia, it is stated, that the captures made by the English in the six months ending Dec. 1798 amounted to 280,000 dollars, whereas those by the French amounted to only 260,000 dollars.

The English, of late, seem every where to be extending their depredations on the American commerce with renewed rigour, as will be seen by the following list of American vessels condemned at Nassau, in the month of August 1799 :

Ship	Dols.	50,000
Paulina of New York, do.	—	30,000
Adams of Philadelphia	—	30,000
Rebecca of Rhode Island	—	15,000
Brig Sally of New York	—	40,000
Felicity do.	—	15,000
Eagle of Philadelphia	—	15,000
Snow Romulus of Charlestown	—	40,000
Schr. Aurora of New York	—	52,000
Betty do.	—	12,000
Daphne of Philadelphia	—	15,000
		314,000 Dols.

These condemnations, in one month only, are exclusive of those at Jamaica, Martinico, Halifax, &c. — from which our Readers may form an idea of the vast depredations committed by both the Powers on the commerce of these States.—In fact, the Americans are placed between the Devil and the Red Sea, viz. between the French and the English, and are robbed and plundered by both parties.—Both these parties are insolent and overbearing according to their success in the war in Europe.—Some time ago, when the French were victorious, madly overturning thrones, principalities, and powers, in the pride of victory they forgot justice, and their cruisers made an indiscriminate plunder of all American vessels whatever.—Now that the tide of success is turned against them, they are become humble, and talk of reason.—Unfortunately, the British (who is the most dangerous enemy, because the most powerful at sea) are become insolent in their turn, in consequence of the recent success of the Allied armies, and they now seize and condemn American vessels in every quarter!

THE NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND A WARNING TO AMERICA.

A brief Statement of the National Debt of England at
Midsummer 1798.

Total Funded Debt	454,924,967
Unfunded Do.	35,000,000

Total Debt in 1798 L. 489,924,967

The annual interest on the above sum is about 17 millions, which is raised off the people by innumerable taxes.—besides the ordinary expences of Government, and the extraordinary expences of the War, amounting, in some years since it began, to 50 millions Sterling!

To the above sum is now to be added the debt contracted up to Midsummer 1799, which may reasonably be estimated at 40 millions more (besides 10 millions due to the Bank), when we consider the new subsidies to Russia, Sardinia, Switzerland, &c. —And all this vast expence is, avowedly, to restore Monarchy in France!!!

W A R.

Young Ammon's, or the Swedish Charles's fame,
May win the wonder of th' unthinking croud;
But REASON's sober voice shall still proclaim,
The paths to Glory are NOT stain'd with blood.

The total quantity of SUGAR imported into Great Britain from the West Indies in the Year 1798 amounted to

2,361,715 cut.

The Duty on which amounted to L. 2,070,377

Total quantity of RUM imported in Do. 4,196,193 gals.

The Duty on which amounted to L. 95,996

The Shipping employed in the commerce of G. Britain, at the end of the year 1798, were, Tons 16,000,000

Amount of IMPORTS and EXPORTS into Great Britain in the year 1797, from which our Readers will be able to form an idea of the power and resources of that wonderful Nation :

Total value of Imports in the year 1797 L. 16,998,232

Exports, British, 17,268,807

Foreign, 11,948,234 — L. 29,217,041

Total produce of Duties for one Year ending

10th October 1798, — L. 19,945,459

Call it 20 millions for the sake of an even number ; it is a vast sum (about 90 millions of dollars) to be raised off the subjects of England by a variety of grievous taxes.—But the National expence that year (exclusive of the Loan) was above 25 millions : here was a deficiency of more than 5 millions ; and since the commencement of the present war, the expenditure has sometimes been so high as 50 millions a year !—A man with an estate of 20,000l. a year, must of course be a man of great property and credit ; but, if he lives at the rate of 50,000l. a year, and has to borrow the extra sum at an high interest, what, at length, must be the consequence ?

ANECDOTE.—An English Minister being in want of money to carry on one of those “just and necessary wars” which have involved that country in so much trouble and expence, asked his friend Lord C—, what he would tax next ?—“Tax knaves and fools,” said his Lordship.—“That I would do with all my heart (replied the Minister) but I know such a tax would be violently opposed by both Houses of Parliament !”

BON MOT.—The late famous Dukes of Kingston (Miss Chudleigh) asked the late celebrated Mr. Foote (before they quarrell’d), Why Love was represented as a child ? — “Because (said the Wit) Love never attains to the age of discretion !”

ENGLISH NAVY.

The ENGLISH NAVY, at present, consists of about 800 ships of war, the greatest and the most powerful naval force which the world ever saw—but this vast power, which is at the same time the wonder and the terror of the world, and which enables the English to lord it with most despotic sway over the rest of the creation, costs them about ten millions of pounds sterling per ann. (near 45 millions of dollars), which is levied off the people by a number of the most grievous taxes. — Quere, Does not the cost far overcome the honour?—In the significant language of Dr. Franklin, “Does not John Bull pay dear, very dear for his Whistle?”

OPINIONS concerning the AMERICAN NAVY.

Mr. JEFFERSON—“To remove, as much as possible, all occasions of war, perhaps it might be better for us to abandon the ocean altogether, that being the element whereon we shall be principally exposed to jostle with other nations; to leave to others to bring what we want, and to take away what we can spare. This would make us invulnerable to Europe, by offering nothing of our property to their prize, and would turn all our Citizens to the cultivation of the earth; and, I repeat it again, cultivators of the earth are the most virtuous and independent Citizens. It might be time enough to seek employment for them at sea, when the land no longer offers it.”

Mr. ADAMS—“Floating batteries and wooden walls have been my favourite system of warfare and defence of this country for three and twenty years—I have had very little success in making proselytes—At the present moment, however, Americans in general, cultivators as well as merchants and mariners, begin to look to that source of security and protection.”

To Miss — of — COUNTY.

MARIA, when I see thy face,
Thy modest step, thy easy grace,
I think I see a Goddess move,
'Tis Venus self, the Queen of Love!
But, when you speak, my ravish'd ears
Imbibe the music of the Spheres;
Each word conveys instruction new,
And all Minerva speaks in you!

Oct. 1799.

DAMON.

(42)
CENSUS.

A new Census is now much talked of. No subject is of greater importance to the people of America, and it calls for immediate attention. A new Census will give to the southern and some of the middle States, that weight and importance in the great national councils, to which they are justly entitled; and it would remedy that inequality which evidently exists in the Representation of several of the States. By destroying this inequality, the undue preponderance of some of the Eastern States, which their present population does not warrant, would also be destroyed. However equal the Representation of the American people might at first have been, it cannot now be so; the state of population is changed.

To enable the Reader to see this more clearly, we give a statement of the population of some of the States, with their number of Representatives in Congress, and number of inhabitants to each square mile, as they stood in the year 1790, when the last Census was taken.

States.	Population.	Repes.	Inh. sq. mile.
Massachusetts	476,327	14	60
Rhode Island.	68,825	2	40
Connecticut	237,946	7	51
New York	340,120	10	10
Pennsylvania	434,373	13	12
Delaware	59,194	1	29
Maryland	319,728	8	26
Virginia	747,619	19	11
North Carolina.	393,751	10	11
Kentucky	73,677	2	2

It may be said, that one third of the present population of Kentucky is composed of emigrants from the other States, and the greater part of these are from the Eastward. Of course it follows, that the increase of population in Kentucky has been much greater, than in the States from whence she received her population. In 1790, there were only two inhabitants to the square mile; now there are certainly four. Her Representation ought therefore to be double what it is. The population of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, &c. has also increased, tho' perhaps not in the same proportion.

The total number of inhabitants in Massachusetts was, by the last Census, 476,327, averaging 60 to a square mile. The natu-

natural increase to the present time should be about 160,000, or 20 to the square mile; but owing to the before-mentioned causes, perhaps it does not exceed 100,000. Pennsylvania, which was then below Massachusetts, must now exceed it by at least 50,000 inhabitants, but this is chiefly owing to foreign emigrants. And the population of Virginia cannot now be much under a million of inhabitants.

The following is a probable statement of what the Representation of each State ought to be, viz.

Massachusetts	Reps. 18	New Jersey	Reps. 7	N. Carolina	Reps. 14
Vermont	3	Pennsylvania	19	S. Carolina	8
Rhode Island	3	Delaware	2	Georgia	3
Connecticut	10	Maryland	11	Kentucky	5
New York	15	Virginia	26	Tennessee	2

It must be acknowledged, that Representation and Taxation should go together, and that no man ought to be taxed who has not his Representative to act for him; this is the glorious principle of the Constitution. But, if one portion of the people has three Representatives, and another portion, equal in number, has only two, the latter are not represented. Yet such an inequality exists in the United States. It therefore behoves every man to press for a new Census; and, according to the Constitution, it cannot be denied to him. That instrument declares, that after each Census, a new one shall be ordered to be taken within the subsequent term of ten years. Now, it evidently follows, that the last Census having been taken in 1790, Congress, early in the next session, ought to order another with all convenient expedition.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINKING.

THREE cups of wine a prudent man may take:

The first of these for constitution's sake;

The second to the girl he loves the best;

The third and last to lull him to his rest,

Then home to bed—but, if a fourth he shows,

It is the cup of sin, and full of woes.

Loud, noisy talking on the fifth attends;

The sixth breeds feuds and falling-out of friends;

Seventh begets blows and faces stain'd with gore;

Eighth, when the watch-patrol breaks ope the door;

Mad with the ninth, another cup goes round,

And the drunk fot falls senseless to the ground!

UNANIMITY AMONGST AMERICANS.

MUCH has been said and written on the uniformity of religious opinions. — Ever since Constantine's time, the Priesthood—(we mean those of the *established* sect, who were in possession of the rich Bishopricks and fat Livings)—have been endeavouring, by fines, imprisonments, racks, torments, and even death itself, to bring the people to be all of one mind—but in vain; the thing was impossible; for even the Priests themselves could not agree, and were anathematizing one another for Heterodoxy! — And thus, after the experience of 15 or 1600 years, and the destruction of several millions of innocent people called Heretics, it has at length been discovered, that the best and easiest way is, to let every man go to Heaven his own way.—At least we in America think so;—and long may we be permitted so to think—AMEN.

It is the same in political matters.—After all the codes and systems, coercions and punishments, devised by the greatest Law-makers and Politicians, men still differ in opinion, and will do so to the latter end of the chapter.—Even in this country, where there is so little restriction and so much liberty, look how the affair stands.—One man is a Federalist, another is a Democrat—one is a Republican, another is a Royalist—all of them foolishly quarreling about a diversity which, in human nature, cannot be avoided; you may as well quarrel with one man for being tall, or with another for being short, &c.—I pray you, good people, let us hear no more of these peevish, angry, irritating expressions of, Sir, you are an Aristocrat, or, Sir, you are a Democrat, &c.—By a little cool discussion, probably it will be found, that both mean the same thing, the peace and happiness of the country.—Let us, therefore, act like friends and neighbours, and as members of the same community—let us be neither *Englishmen* nor *Frenchmen*—LET US BE AMERICANS.

But it is necessary here to make one observation: That it is the duty of every individual to comport himself to the laws and regulations of the Society in which he is placed, and to render a prompt and willing obedience to the Government which shelters and protects him.—No man has a right to disturb the public repose, nor endanger the safety of the State. — And all true Americans will,

will, at this time, perhaps more than any other since the great struggle of the Revolution, see the necessity of zeal, courage, and unanimity in the cause of Liberty and their Country, for they do not know how soon the combined Powers—if they conquer France—may turn their arms against these States, and endeavour to extirpate the very name of a Republic from the face of the earth.*—In that case, it is not improbable, but a fleet of British ships of war, and a horde of Russian barbarians, inured to slaughter and devastation, may be let loose upon your coasts and commercial cities, to reduce you once more to Monarchical obedience.—For, be assured, the Sovereigns of Europe have a rooted antipathy to Republicanism, and keep a jealous, malignant, and revengeful eye upon *this* Country, as the origin and cause of the late revolutions in France, &c. †

But how is this to be effected?—It can only be accomplished in one way, viz. BY UNANIMITY AND FIRMNESS. This short sentence comprehends all that can be said on this most important subject.—The crisis may be near, and the danger great; it therefore behoves every friend of his Country to be upon the watch, and prepared to defend it.

We will conclude this article in the elegant and impressive words of an eminent Writer:—"If the people of the United States would cherish their own Government as they ought to do, they would soon be the most prosperous and independent nation in the world.—United, all the world could not make a conquest of us—*divided*, we shall fall an easy prey to the first invader."

* This was the spirit and intention of the famous, or rather infamous treaty of Pilnitz.

† The writer of this article does not give this as a vague, hear say report—he knows it to be true personally and by long experience.

OBSERVATION.—Let your promises be sincere, and so prudently considered, as not to exceed the reach of your ability. He who promises more than he is able to perform, is false to himself; and he who does not perform what he has promised, is a traitor to his friend.

On the Evils of DISCORD and DISSENSION—an Extral from General WASHINGTON's valedictory Address to the People of AMERICA.

"The alternate domination of one Faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is, itself, a frightful despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek shelter and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or latter, the chief of some prevailing Faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors *, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own ambition, and elevates himself on the ruins of public liberty."

* Such as, Julius Cesar, Oliver Cromwell, Robespierre, &c.

ETYMOLOGIES—from the BEST Authorities.

WHEN the seamen on board of Columbus's ship, after a dangerous voyage, at last came in sight of land, they burst into loud expressions of mirth and jollity. "The lads are in *A Mery Key*," said the Commander.—And so *America* is now the name of nearly half the globe.

Antiquarians inform us, that an old Negro at Cape Code, whenever his master required any thing of him, he would say, *Massa chuse it*—Hence the name *Massachusetts*.

A greasy, fat landlady, who formerly kept an eating-house at New Orleans, was scarcely ever unprovided with a good pigeon sea-pye, and from which she was commonly called *Mrs. Sea-pye*—And so the great river *Mississippi* is named after this greasy, fat landlady.

When the French first settled on the banks of the river St. Lawrence, they were stinted by the Commissary to a can of spruce beer a day. That lively people, who are fond of talking on any occasion, upon this scanty portion being dealt out to them, would frequently exclaim, What, only a *Can a day*!—This is a very sensible derivation of the word *Canada*.

In the reign of Murrogh O'Shaughnessy, King of Connaught, about the latter end of the 12th century, when Henry II. was endeavouring to subdue the wild Irish, there was one *Pat Rict*, a very troublesome fellow; as he opposed the English, of course he was hanged for be-

ing a rebel—Messrs. Pitt, Dundas, Peter Porcupine, and the best *English* Commentators, are unanimously of opinion, that this is the true derivation of the word *Patriot*. Accordingly, the English have taken care to hang, or shoot, or put to the bayonet, all the *Pat Riots* that have appeared in Ireland ever since.—Lord North endeavoured to do the same with the *Pat Riots* that got up in America in the year 1775, but, some how or other, he miscarried in his laudable design.—Future generations will scarcely believe, that General Washington and President Adams were abettors of this rebellious crew!

An idle, tipping huffey of Grand Cairo, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, was ever running from tavern to tavern sipping whiskey and brandy, and running up scores with the waiters and bar-keepers; by which sort of behaviour he obtained the name of *Polly Tick*.—It is a little mortifying to think, that so numerous and so respectable a set of people as the *Politicians* are, should owe their origin to this dirty, drunken trollop; but, it must be owned, that there is too much reason to believe the unpleasant tradition to be true; for, even to this day, too many *Politicians* are observed to be very fond of talking and tippling, and more eager of minding the affairs of State than those of their own families.

The famous *Hannibal*, it is said, took his name from his mother, one *Hannah Bell*, a poor Scotch garter knitter in Carthage.—We can't conceive how a poor woman could get from Scotland to Carthage in those days (about 2200 years ago), when there was not so much money in the whole country as would pay her passage to America. The only way we can account for this strange migration is, that the Scotch, both men and women, have always had a wonderful itch to leave the Land of Cakes, and spy fairlies in other countries.

O.

THE RETORT.

A man who had but one eye, early in the morning met another who had a hump on his back—"Friend (said the first) you are loaded betimes"—"True (reply'd the second) it must be early indeed, for I see you have got but one of your windows open!"

MATRIMONY:

IT should be needless to recommend Matrimony to any people, particularly Republicans, as it is well known that it is the strength and support of all good Governments: yet, it is too true, that this state of happiness is now too much neglected, and even contemned by many of the rising generation. I fear that this is a sign of a growing depravity of manners, which will one day be fatal to the Common-wealth, as was actually the case with the Romans, when they became voluptuous, enteebled, and corrupted, and thereby fell a prey to Cesar's ambition, and all the miseries of Despotism. — Young men of America, do not condemn the sacred and first law of Nature, a law which was solemnly promulgated at the beginning of the world by the Creator himself. — And the Lord said, "it is not good for man to be alone," — and St. Paul (who knew human nature full as well as some of our modern Philosophers) has enjoined the young women "to leave father and mother and cleave unto their husbands." — Mind, girls, the word *husband*; which is as much as to say, don't leave father, or mother, or friends, until you are properly and honestly made lawful wives. — In short, young men of America — or, if it please you better, young Gentlemen of America — I seriously recommend to you, for your own sakes, the legal, natural, and blessed state of Matrimony —

If you wish to save money, marry;

If you love true pleasure, marry;

If you value health, marry;

If you esteem a good conscience, marry —

For, A loving and a prudent Wife

Is the choicest blessing of this life.

Thus, may the sons of Columbia hearken to good advice; may there be henceforth no old, rusty, fusty, backsliders, who, like old, scrubby, sapless stumps, stand selfishly and churlishly alone, like the barren fig tree, while our sweet, blooming, blushing maidens, like tender, juicy vines, sink to the ground uncherished and unsupported — but, may they grow up together in holy Wedlock's chain embraces, like the lofty cedars of Lebanon, whose tops reach the sky, and whose fruitful branches shelter and enrich the land.

SONG I.

HOW blefs'd has my time been, what joys have I known,
 Since Wedlock's soft bondage made Jesse my own !
 So joyful my heart is, so easy my chain,
 That rambling is tasteless, and roving a pain !
 Thro' walks grown with woodbines, as often we stray,
 Around us our boys and girls frolic and play ;
 How pleasing their sport is !—The younger ones see,
 And borrow their looks from my Jesse and me.
 What tho' on her cheeks the rose loses its hue,
 Her wit and good humour bloom all the year thro' ;
 Still Time, as he flies, adds increase to her truth,
 And gives to her mind what he steals from her youth.
 Ye shepherds so free, who make love to ensnare,
 And cheat, with false vows, the too credulous fair,
 In search of true pleasure how vainly you roam !—
 To hold it for life, you must find it at home.

SONG II.

YE fair married dames, who so often deplore,
 That a lover once blest, is a lover no more,
 Attend to my counsel, nor blush to be taught,
 That Prudence must cherish what Beauty has caught.
 The bloom of your cheek, and the glance of your eye,
 Your roses and lillies, may make the men sigh ;
 But roses, and lillies, and sighs, pass away,
 And passion will die as your beauties decay.
 'Tis the man whom you wed like your fav'rite guitar,
 Th' music in both, they are both apt to jar ;
 How tuneful and soft from a delicate touch,
 Not handled too roughly, nor play'd on too much.
 The goldfinch and linnet will feed from your hand,
 Grow tame by your kindness, and come at command ;
 Exert with your husband the same happy skill,
 For hearts, like your birds, may be tam'd to your will.
 Be gay and good-humour'd, complying, and kind,
 Turn the chief of your care from your *face* to your *mind* ;
 'Tis thus that a Wife may her conquests improve,
 And Hymen will rivet the fetters of Love.

SONG. III.

STELLA and FLAVIA, ev'ry hour,

Do various hearts surprize ;

In Stella's soul lays all her pow'r,

And Flavia's in her eyes.

More gen'ral Flavia's conquests are,

Stella's are more confin'd ;

All can discern a face that's fair,

But few a lovely mind.

Stella, like Vernon's Hero, reigns

O'er cultivated lands ;

Like Eastern tyrants, Flavia deigns

To rule o'er barren sands.

Then boast, gay Flavia, boast thy face,

Thy beauty's only store ;

Thy charms will every day decrease—

Each day gives Stella more !

[The Editor does not give the foregoing Song, as original, but, by virtue of his office as PUBLIC MONITOR, he inserts them for the excellence of their Morals. — The first is the language of a sensible man, who justly appreciates the good qualities of his Wife, after the heyday of youth has settled into sober reflection. — The second is the language of a sensible woman, instructing the younger females how to keep as well as catch. It is too true, that too many young Ladies are fonder of making *Nets* than *Gages* ; more eager to *obtain* Lovers, than to *retain* Husbands ; hence the reason why we hear of so many unhappy marriages. — The third is an apt comparison of Wisdom and Vanity ; a striking description of two young Ladies, one of whom paid all her attention to the beauty of her face, whilst she was neglecting the improvement of her mind ; but a prudent man, when he has serious thoughts of matrimony, will soon discern the difference between tawdry tinsel and pure gold.]

EPIGRAM on a GROCER and his WIFE.

THE veriest nothings kindle strife

'Twixt Plum, the Grocer, and his wife.

Such quarrels, sure, are out of season,

For what's a jar without a reason ?

LINES sent with a Pound of Butter.

AS milk here much, and butter more a bounds,

We send you one of our superfluous pounds.

“ If to its share some hairs unnotic'd fall,

“ Look on its colour, and forget them all.”

CORPORAL TRIM'S Exposition of the Fifth Commandment.

TRIM can repeat every word of it by heart, quoth my uncle Toby—Pugh! said my father, not caring to be interrupted, with Trim's saying his catechism—He can, upon my honour, replied my uncle Toby. Ask him, Mr. Yorick, any question you please.

The fifth Commandment, Trim, said Yorick, speaking mildly, and with a gentle nod, as to a young catechumen. The Corporal stood silent—

You don't ask him right, said my uncle Toby, raising his voice, and giving it rapidly like the word of command—The fifth, cried my uncle Toby.

I must begin with the first, an' please your Honour, said the Corporal—

Yorick could not forbear smiling—

Your Reverence does not consider, said the Corporal—shouldering his stick like a musket, and marching into the middle of the room to illustrate his position—that 'tis exactly the same thing as doing one's exercise in the field.

“Join your right hand to your firelock,” cried the Corporal, giving the word of command, and performing the motion—

“Poise your firelock,” cried the Corporal, doing the duty still of both adjutant and private man—

“Rest your firelock,”—one motion, an' please your Reverence, leads, you see, into another—If his Honour will begin with the first—

The first!—cried my uncle Toby, putting one hand on his side, and stretching out the other—

The second!—cried my uncle Toby, waving his tobacco-pipe as he would have done his sword at the head of a regiment—

The Corporal went thro' his *Manual* with exactness; and having “honoured his father and mother,” made a bow, and fell back to the side of the room.

Every thing in this world, said my father, is big with jest, and has wit in it, and instruction too—if we could find it out. Here is the scaffold-work of *Instruction*—here is the glass for pedagogues, preceptors, tutors, governors, ground-grinders, and bear-leaders, to view themselves in—Oh! there is a hulk and shell, Yorick, which grows up

up with Learning, which their unskilfulness knows not how to fling away—*Sciences may be learned by rote, but Wisdom not.*

Yorick thought my father inspired—

I will enter into obligations this moment, said my father, to lay out all my aunt Dinah's legacy in charitable uses—of which, by the bye, my father had no high opinion—if the Corporal has one determinate idea annexed to any one word he has repeated—Prithee, Trim, quote my father, turning round to him, what dost thou mean by “honouring thy father and mother?”

Allowing them, an' please your Honour, three half-pence a-day out of my pay when they grow old.*

And didst thou do that, Trim? said Yorick—

He did indeed, said my uncle Toby—

Then, Trim, said Yorick, springing out of his chair, and taking the Corporal by the hand, thou art the best commentator upon that part of the Decalogue, and I honour thee more for it, Corporal Trim, than if thou hadst had a hand in the Talmud itself!

* In those days, and for many years after, the British soldier had only about four pence half-penny a day—now he has nearly a shilling for which advance he may thank the French Revolution.

ANECDOTE.

In a certain town, in a certain country, the pigs became so great a nuisance, by being suffered to prowl at large by their careless owners, in so much that the inhabitants at length found it necessary to call a town-meeting in order to contrive a remedy for this vast grievance. They met accordingly; and after many wise observations and shrewd remarks, they unanimously chose a Mr. Shute to be Hog Constable, who, armed with legal authority might be able to keep “the swinish multitude in awe.” This set the Wits to work, and produced the following impromptu:

“The wisdom of our Cits now stands confessed,

“For *Shute* is chosen to govern all the rest.”

WEEVILS.—Pellitory of the Wall, a shrub so called sown amongst corn, grain, bread, &c. or hung up near to hams or bacon, will destroy or prevent Weevils.

SPECULATIVE OBSERVATIONS.

I.—It is the fashion of the Courtly writers of the present hour, to call “the sovereign People” the sovereign rabble, &c.—This is only following Mr. Burke, who, in his apostate days, more emphatically called them “the swinish Multitude!” — The expression “the sovereign People,” in Russia or in Austria, or even in England, where the King is Lord of the soil, Lord paramount, &c. would be high treason; in Ireland, it would be a hanging or a shooting matter without the benefit of Clergy! — But, in America, in *this* country, it is hoped, that it is not yet become a crime to give the People (who are only subject to the Law) their due place and honour; where, the President down to the lowest Officer, is chosen by the People, and where Democracy is the leading feature of the Constitution.—Still following Mr. Burke’s famous figure, in a Monarchy the People are the base, whereas, in a Republic, they are the capital of the pillar.

II.—An eminent Writer has somewhere said, That flattery is the food of fools (meaning the Aristocrats); but that men of sense (meaning the Democrats) are very fond, whenever occasion offers, of getting large sops from the pan! — These are curious *truendos* — What is it but saying, in plain English, that the Demos are as vain and as foolish as their neighbours!—*Is it so, Citizens?*

III.—Ignorant people confound *Atheism* with *Deism*—Scarcely any two things are so opposite. Some of the greatest and purest characters, in both ancient and modern times, have been Deists—None but low, desperate, unprincipled men become Atheists. A rational and an impartial enquirer, it has been said, may be both a Deist and a Christian, believing in God, being pious, just, and humane — whereas Atheism is the wide gate leading to every sort of vice; it is the destruction of all decency, of all morals, and of all religion.

IV.—Voltaire was the champion of Locke and free-will; the King of Prussia defended Wolfe and predestination. The example of William III. of England, Charles XII. of Sweden, and of many other Princes, shew, that predestination is a *regal* dogma. — No wonder; it throws all the faults of Kings upon the Deity, R.

CULTURE OF COTTON.

THE following Queries are inserted at the request of a sincere well-wisher to the trade and prosperity of Virginia:—

Q.—Would it not be wise in the Virginians to turn their attention to the culture of Cotton?—They will perceive how valuable an article it has become in Georgia and South Carolina; of late it has brought from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. British per lb. and, when peace does come, there will be a vast increase in the demand for it in Europe. Tobacco is a very considerable staple indeed, but, like every other article of commerce varies in its price.—Strictly speaking, Tobacco is a mere superfluity, whereas Cotton is become a necessary of life, subject to a thousand useful and beautiful fancies and fashions.—Let us, then, take advantage of the times; let us have more than one, or two, or three resources. With Tobacco, and Wheat, and Cotton, and with the noble advantage of many fine navigable waters, Virginia would be the richest and most important State in the Union.

Q.—Would it not be politic in the Legislature of this State, to hold out Premiums*, for three or five years, to the cultivators of Cotton, or to the bringers of it to market?

[* It was by allurements and encouragements of this sort, that the Irish Linens became so valuable an article of commerce. — Wool, however, was the original and natural staple of that ill-fated country; but the jealous and overbearing policy of England counteracted the intentions of Nature, and forced upon the subjected people of Ireland the Linen instead of the Woollen manufacture.]

“It is with great pleasure we see the spirit of cultivating Cotton growing fast in the United States. Last year, 3000 bales of 260 lbs. each, were raised in the Western country, and shipped from New Orleans. In North Carolina, Cotton is produced with ease and certainty; and the lands of Virginia are very capable of producing it. In Georgia and South Carolina it is become a most important article, and gives a peculiar value to the Southern lands. — The Cotton produced in one year from the first two acres that are cleared, will fully pay for a Farm lot of fifty acres situated in the healthy country above the lower falls of the rivers in the Carolinas.” —[*Phila. Gaz.*]

(55)
HOUSE TAX.

SOME misconstructions having arisen concerning this Tax, we think it a duty to be instrumental in clearing away these misconstructions, and to give a fair statement of the Law as it appears to us.

The valuation is to include the building lot (not exceeding two acres) on which the house stands, with the out-houses—If these are valued at 100 Dollars, the tax is only 20 Cents:

Dols.	Dols. Cts.	Dols.	Dols.
If at 200	the Tax is 0 40	If at 4000	20 0
300	— 0 60	5000	25 0
400	— 0 80	6000	30 0
500	— 1 0	7000	40 0
600	— 1 20	8000	48 0
700	— 2 0	9000	54 0
800	— 2 40	10000	60 0
900	— 2 70	15000	105 0
1000	— 3 0	25000	225 0
2000	— 8 0	50000	500 0
3000	— 12 0		

Compare this Table with the 2d Section of the Act, when it will appear, that the palace worth 50,000 dollars is to pay 3 times as much, in proportion to its value, as the cottage that is worth only 500 dollars—So that this Law may be said to benefit the poor at the expense of the rich.

Thus; suppose there is in Philadelphia or Peterburgh a mechanic, whose house and shop are worth 500 dollars, he will pay a tax of only 1 dollar. And suppose there are 500 such mechanics, of course they will pay 500 dollars.

Again—Suppose that one man owns a house, &c. worth 50,000 dollars, he then will have to pay a tax of 500 dollars; that is, he will have to pay as great a tax for property worth 50,000, as the 500 mechanics will pay for property worth 250,000 dollars.

Or, putting it in this way—My neighbour's farm-house and barn are worth 500 dollars; my house, &c. are worth 5000. In this case, my neighbour will pay a tax of only 1 dollar, whilst I must pay 25; that is, I shall pay as great a tax for property worth 5000 dollars, as 25 such brother farmers will pay for property worth 12,500 dollars.

Unluckily there was one clause in this Act which rendered it obnoxious to a great number of people, who were fearful of its being introductory of a similar impost to that most grievous one

in England, the Window Tax; we mean, that clause which directed the measuring and numbering of the windows. This part of the Law, we are assured, was introduced merely to aid the Assessors to make a truer estimate of the value of the property; and, during the last Session of Congress, the Law was so modified by an Amending Act, as entirely to do away this objection.

We have only to remark, that, under the excellent Constitutions, of these States, which are purely Representative, and therefore the freest and most equitable in the world, it is the duty of every Citizen to obey the Law. If they are found to be bad Laws, let them be repealed by regular and constitutional means; if the Representatives have acted ignorantly or corruptly, elect wiser and honest men—but, in all cases, obey the Laws—This is the true way to make Republicanism respectable in the eyes of mankind.

ANECDOTE.

MR. Alexander Wedderburn is one of those fortunate Scotchmen who has raised himself to high honours and rich emoluments; he left the Scottish bar as too barren a field, and, like many of his countrymen, transplanted himself to that more fruitful soil, London. With a considerable share of talents, and a very useful portion of confidence, he soon got into Parliament, became Attorney General, then a Lord Chief Justice, and is now Lord High Chancellor of England!

His Lordship prides himself on speaking the English language with more correctness than any of his countrymen the late Lord Mansfield excepted. — One day, sitting on the bench, listening to a young Clerk who was reading the conveyances of an estate, and who, when he came to the word *enough*, pronounced it *enow*, his Lordship immediately interrupted him — “Held, young man! you must stand corrected. *En-o-u-g-h* is, according to vernacular custom, called *enuff*; and, in like manner, so must all other English words be pronounced, which terminate in *o-u-g-h*; as for example, *rough, tough, &c.*” — The Clerk bowed, blushed, and went on for some time, when coming to the word *plough*, he, with a loud voice and a significant look at the bench, called it *pleff*! — His Lordship saw his error, stroaked his chin, and candidly said, —

“Young Gentleman, I sit corrected.”

Account of BIRTHS and DEATHS in the City of Philadelphia from May 1798 to May 1799.

BIRTHS	— Males	1317
	Females	1331—2648
DEATHS	— Males	2515
	Females	1948—4463

The Deaths by the Yellow Fever, taking in the whole that happened in three years in the months of August, September, October, and November, are thus stated:

In 1793, 4000—in 1797, 1292—in 1798, 3637.

We are inclined to believe, that this statement is very lowly rated; but it is natural for the Philadelphians to give the most favourable side of the account.

Account of Christenings and Burials in the City of London in the Year 1798.

CHRISTENINGS.		BURIALS.	
Males	9497	Males	8964
Females	8439—17936	Females	9191—18155
		<i>Whereof have died,</i>	
Under 2 years of age	5728	Between 50 and 60	1568
Between 2 and 5	2189	60 — 70	1262
5 — 10	802	70 — 80	919
10 — 20	573	80 — 90	381
20 — 30	1280	90 — 100	41
30 — 40	1678	105 —	1
40 — 50	1732	108 —	1

N.B. The above numbers are lower than usual.—In the course of the last 25 years, the Burials in the city of London have generally been from 19 to 21000, and generally exceeding the Christenings from 15 to 2000.—It is observable, that more than one half of the above Burials are of infants under 5 years of age.

• L A W.

Two men disputed about an oyster; in the midst of their foolish wrangle, up comes an *onest* limb of the Law—Gentlemen, says he, with great modesty, I'll settle your quarrel for you; put your affairs into my hands, and I'll do you both justice.—Accordingly he very deliberately opens the oyster, eats the fish, and gives a shell to each of the disputants,



GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES.

JOHN ADAMS, Esq. President, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy—25,000 dols. per ann.

THO. JEFFERSON, Esq. Vice-President, and President of the Senate—5,000 dols. per ann.

Geo. Washington, Lieut. General of all the land forces :

Tim. Pickens, Secretary of State ;

Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury ;

John Steel, Comptroller of the Treasury ;

Rich. Harrison, Auditor of Do.

Joseph Nourie, Register of Do.

Wm. Miller, Commissioner of the Revenue :

Sam. Meredith, Treasurer ;

James M. Henry, Secretary at War ;

Ben. Goddard, Secretary of the Navy ;

Joseph Habersham, Post-master General.

N. B. By an Act of Congress, passed in March 1799, the following salaries are allowed to the following Officers, viz. To the Secretary of State 5000—Secretary of the Treasury, 5000—Secretary of War 4500—Secretary of the Navy 4500—Attorney General 3000—Comptroller of the Treasury 3500—Treasurer 3000—Auditor of the Treasury 3000—Commissioner of the Revenue 3000—Register of the Treasury 2400—Accountant of the War Department 2000—Accountant of the Navy Department 2000—Postmaster General 3000 ; and the Assistant Postmaster, General 1700. dollars per ann.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice—4,000 dols.

Wm. Cushing, Jas. Iredell, Wm. Patterson, Sam. Chase,

Bush Washington, Associate Judges—3,500 dols. each.

Charles Lee, Attorney General.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The Supreme Court of the United States is held at the seat of Government on the first Monday in February and August annually.

The Circuit Courts hold two sessions annually, viz. in Maryland on the 7th May and 7th November at Annapolis and Eastern—in Virginia, on the 22d May and 22d November at Richmond—in North Carolina, on the 1st June and 30th November at Raleigh.

The District Courts hold four sessions annually, viz. in Maryland on the 1st Tuesdays in June and December at Baltimore, and on the 1st Tuesdays in March and September at Eastern—in Virginia on the 3d Tuesdays in June and December at Richmond, and on the 3d Tuesdays in March and September at Williamsburgh—in N. Carolina on the 1st Mondays in January, April, July, and October at Newbern, Edenton, and Wilmington alternately—in Kentucky, on the 3d Tuesdays in March, June, September, and December at Frankfort.

SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

New Hampshire, John Langden, Sam. Livermore.

Massachusetts, Sam. Dexter*, Ben. Goodhue.

Rhode Island, The. Foster, Ray Green*.

Connecticut, James Hillhouse, Uriah Tracey.

Vermont, Nath. Chipman, Elijah Paine.

New York, John Lawrence, James Watson.

New Jersey, Jon. Dayton*, James Shureman.

Pennsylvania, Wm. Bingham, James Rofs.

Delaware, Henry Latimer, — Wells.

Maryland, John E. Howard, James Lloyd.

Virginia, St. T. Mason, —

North Carolina, Tim. Bloodworth, Jesse Franklin*.

South Carolina, Cha. Pinkney, Jacob Read.

Georgia, James Gunn, Abm. Baldwin*.

Kentucky, John Brown, Hum. Marshall.

Tennessee, John Anderson, — Jackson.

The Members of the Senate receive 7 dollars, the Representatives each 6 dollars, and their Speaker 12 dollars per day, and for every 20 miles as travelling expences. — The Secretary of each Chamber has 1500 dollars per ann. and two dollars per day during the Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New Hampshire, Abel Foster, Jon. Freeman, Wm. Gordon, Peleg Sprague.

Massachusetts, Bailey Bartlet, Pha. Bishop*, Dwt. Foster, Silas Lee*, Sam. Lyman, H. G. Otis, John Reed, The. Sedgewick*, Sam. Sewall, Wm. Shepherd, G. Thatcher, Jo B. Varnum, Peleg Wadsworth, (ofte vacant) *Rhode Island*, C. G. Champlain, John Brown*.

Vermont, Mát. Lyon, Lewis R. Morris.

Connecticut, John Allen, Jon. Brace, Sam. W. Dana, Wm. Edmond, Chaun. Goodrich, R. Griswold, J. Davenport*. *New York*, Lucas Elmendorf, Henry Glen, Jon. N. Havens, Edw. Livingston, Philip Van Cortlandt, The. Bailey*, John Bird*, Wm. Cooper*, Jonas Plat*, Jn. Thomson*. *New Jersey*, James H. Imlay, John Condit*, F. Davenport*, Aaron Kitchell*, James Lina*.

Pennsylvania, Albert Gallatin, Rob. Brown, And. Gregg, John Hanna, Tho. Hartley, Jo. Heister, John W. Kittarra, Rich. Thomas, Robert Waln, Michael Leib*, Peter Muhlenberg*, John Smilie*, Henry Woods*.

Delaware, James A. Bayard.

Maryland, Geo. Baer, jun. Wm. Crank, John Dennis, Geo. Dent, Sam. Smith, Gab. Christie*, Jo. H. Nicholson*, John C. Thomas*.

Virginia, Sam. J. Cabell, Mat. Clay, John Dawson, Joseph Eggleston, Tho. Evans, David Holmes, Ant. New, John Nicholas, Josiah Parker, Ab. Trigg, Sam. Good*, Edw. Gray, Geo. Jackson*, Henry Lee*. John Trigg*, Levin Powell*, John Marshall*, M. Page*, John Randolph*.

North Carolina, Wm. B. Grove, Nat. Macon, Rich. Spaight, Rich. Stanford, Rob. Williams, W. Alston*, J. Dickson*, Arch. Henderion*, Wm. H. Hill*, David Stone*.

South Carolina, Rob. G. Harper, Tho. Pinkney, John Rutledge, Tho. Sumpter, Ben. Hunger*, Wm. Nott*.

Georgia, James Jones*, Ben. Talifero*.

Kentucky, John Fowler, John Davis.

Tennessee, Wm. C. Claiborne, ———.

(Those marked thus * are new Members.)

A favourite Toast.—May Heaven speed the plough, and may no one be ashamed to take hold of it; and may Commerce lend her aid to compensate the Farmer's toil.

REPC

TH

Report

for the

Wit

iffines

Januar

three n

of fom

that ti

lars, e

theMir

of the

to 483

and 41

to 1,3

From

there v

the pre

gold, g

ply of

ment v

made f

The

tioning

robbing

employ

cutted,

offered

which

STATE

THE MINT.

REPORT of the DIRECTOR of the MINT to the President of the United States, dated 3d Jan. 1799.

THE Director of the Mint thinks it his duty to renew his annual Report on the state of the business committed to his superintendence for the information of Government.

With pleasure he refers the President to the inclosed returns of the several species of Coin from the Mint since the 1st of January 1798, during which time the coinage has been stopped near three months, occasioned by the late calamitous fever, and the decay of some of the machinery. Yet, by these returns, it will appear, that the Coinage, this year, amounts in the whole to 545,698 dollars, exceeding in value nearly double what has ever been coined at the Mint in any one preceding year, and increases the whole amount of the Coinage, since the commencement of the business in Oct. 1794, to 483,245 dollars in gold, 792,643 dollars and 75 cents in silver, and 41,400 dollars and 74 cents in copper; amounting in the whole to 1,316,803 dollars and 40 cents.

From information the Director has received, he has no doubt but there will be a full supply of silver bullion for the ensuing year, at the present establishment of the Mint, and the frequent deposits of gold, give him encouragement to suppose, that a proportionate supply of that precious metal will be kept up. The present arrangement with regard to copper coin, will enable the Director, during the course of the summer, to supply any demand that is likely to be made for cents. At present there is a considerable number on hand.

The Director cannot with propriety close this Report without mentioning, that during the last summer a scheme was discovered for robbing the Mint by persons out of it, in concert with one person employed in it; and altho' the offenders have been detected, prosecuted, and punished, yet it fully justifies the observations heretofore offered to the President, on the unprotected state of the Mint, to which the Director begs leave to refer.

(Signed) E. BOUDINOT, Director.

STATEMENT of the COINAGE at the MINT of the United States
for the Year 1708.

GOLD COINS:		
7,974 Eagles	Dols.	79,740
24,867 Half Eagles	—	124,335
614 Quarter Eagles	—	1,535
SILVER COINS:		205,610
327,536 Dollars	Dols.	327,536
27,550 Dimes	—	2,755
COPPER COINS:		330,291
979,700 Cents	Dols.	9,797
Total Dollars		545,608

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIGATES.		SHIPS.		BRIGS.		SEVEN	
United States	44	Com. Barry	Herald	18	Sever		
Constitution	44	Capt. Talbot	Pinkney	18	Heywood		
Infurgente	40	Murray	Norfolk	18	Williams		
Constellation	36	Truxton	Richmond	18	Baron		
Boston	32	Little	Eagle	14	Campbell		
			Pickering	14	Chapman		
Gen. Green	24	Perry	SCHOONERS.				
Portsmouth	24	M'Niel	Governor Jay	14	Leonard		
Ganges	24	Tingey	Virginia	14	Bright		
Washington	24	Fletcher	General Green	10	Price		
Merrimack	24	Brown	Diligence		Brown		
Delaware	20	Baker	Scammel		Adams		
Montezuma	20	Maloney	South Carolina		Paine		
Baltimore	20	Speck	Eight Cutters.				

Vessels Building.

Frigates,	Guns	44	at New York, by the Public;
		44	at do. by the Citizens;
		44	at Philadelphia, do.
		44	at Norfolk, by the Public;
		36	at Portsmouth, N.H. do.
		32	at Salem, by the Citizens;
John Adams		32	at Charlestown, do.
Ships,	Guns	24	at Middletown, do.
Adams		24	at New York, do.
Maryland		26	at Baltimore, do.
Cheapeake		24	at do. do.

With several others not yet named.

Number of Inhabitants in the following Cities and Towns.

Albany	4000.	Newbury Port	5000	Taunton	4000
Alexandria	4000	New Haven	3000	Trenton	2000
Annapolis	3000	New Port	7000	Wilmington, D.	2000
Augusta	3000	New York	40000	Worcester	2500
Baltimore	30000	Norfolk	5000	York, Penn.	3000
Barnstable	3500	Petersburgh	4000		
Bethlehem	1500	Philadelphia	60000	London	1,000,000
Boston	25000	Pittsburgh	20000	Birmingham	60,000
Carlisle	3000	Plymouth	3000	Bristol	60,000
Charlestown	20000	Portland	3000	Liverpool	60,000
Eaton	1500	Portsmouth	5000	Manchester	60,000
Germantown	1500	Providence	7000	Edinburgh	80,000
Havreburgh	2000	Reading	2000	Glasgow	50,000
Hartford	3500	Richmond	4000	Dublin	200,000
Lancaster	5000	Salem	8000	Cork	80,000
Lexington, K.	2500	Savannah	2000	Paris	800,000
Newbern	4000	Sheburne	5000	Bordeaux	200,000

POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH HADERSHAM, Esq. Post-master General;

CHA. BURKALL, Esq. Assistant P.M. General.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE as established by the new Regulations which took place the 1st of May 1799.

Every Letter composed of a single sheet of paper conveyed not exceeding

Over 40 miles and not exceeding	40 Miles	8 Cents
Over 90 —	90	10
Over 150 —	150	12½
Over 300 —	300	17
Over 500 —	500	20
Over 500 —	—	25

Every Letter composed of two pieces of paper, double the rates; three pieces of paper, triple —

four pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce, quadruple those rates, and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce any letter or packet may weigh. Every ship letter originally received, 6 Cents.

THE MAINE POST-ROAD.

District of MAINE.

From Passamaquoddy

To Machias miles 20

Chandler's River 8

Pleasant River 9

Narraguagus 15

Goldborough 16

Sullivan 12

Trenton 13

Bluehill 10

Penobscot 13

Frankfort 8

Belfast 12

Ducktrap 12

Camden 7

Thomastown 7

Warren 7

Waldoborough 12

Newcastle 10

Wilcastlet 10

Bath 13

Brunswick 12

North Yarmouth 17

Portland 14

Biddeford 18

Wells 10

York 20

New HAMPSHIRE. 30

Portsmouth 30

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newbury Port 22

Ipswich 12

Beverly 10

Boston 20

Warester 48

Brookfield 21

Springfield 28

CONNECTICUT. 45

Hartford 28

Wethersfield 3

Middletown 11

Wallingford 13

Newhaven 13

Stratford 14

Fairfield 8

Norwalk 12

Stamford 10

NEW YORK. 577

Kingbridge 29

New York 15

NEW JERSEY. 621

Newark 9

Elizabeth-town 6

Bridgetown 6

Woodbridge 4

Brunswick 10

Princeton 18

Trenton 12

686

(64)	
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Morrisville	1
Bristol	9
Philadelphia	20
Chester	15
DELAWARE.	731
Wilmington	13
Newport	3
Christiana Bridge	6
MARYLAND.	753
Elktown	12
Charlestown	10
Havre de Grace	6
Harford	12
Baltimore	25
Bladenburgh	38
City of WASHINGTON	4
Georgetown	4
VIRGINIA.	864
Alexandria	8
Colchester	16
Dumfries	10
Falmouth	25
Fredericksburgh	1
Bowling-green	22
Hanover C.houfe	25
Richmond	23
Osborne's	15
Petersburgh	10
Harris's, near Notta-way River	32
Goldon's	18
NORTH CAROLINA.	1089
Warrenton	33
Lewisburgh	25
Raleigh	30
Avery'sborough	34
Fayetteville	22
Lumberton	33
SOUTH CAROLINA.	1266
Cheraw C.houfe	44
Camden	52
Columbia	35
Edgenield C.houfe	60
GEORGIA.	1457
Augusta	25
Waynesborough	37
Savannah	95
Newport Bridge	34
St. Savilla	30
St. Mary's	65
Length of the main Post Road from Patamaquoddy to St. Mary's,	miles 1743

From PHILADELPHIA to NORFOLK.

To Wilmington 28—Cantwell Bridge 23—Duck-creek 12—Fred-
 rica 12—Milford 7—Clowes 12—Dagborough 27—Snowhill 31
 —Horn-town 16—Drummond 26—Bellhaven 20—Northampton
 C.houle 20—Norfolk 43—277

From PHILADELPHIA to BETHLEHEM.

To Davis's 16 — House-keeper's 9 — Swamp Meeting-house 13 —
 Waggoner's 9 — Bethlehem 6 — 56

From PHILADELPHIA to PITTSBURGH.

To Lancaster 66—York 23—Carlisle 31—Shippensburgh 21—Cham-
 bersburgh 11—Bedford 58—Greensburgh 67—Pittsburgh 33 — 310

From PHILADELPHIA to NIAGARA.

To Reading 56—Northumberland 70—Lycoming 40—Painted Post
 66—Bath 18—Williamsburgh 40—Niagara 80—370

From PHILADELPHIA to QUEBEC.

To New York 97—Peek's-kill 146—Schermershorn's 207—Albany
 261—Saratoga 297—Fort Edward 317—Lake George 331—Ti-
 conderoga 361—Crown Point 376—Fort St John 464—Montreal
 485—Trois Rivières 575—Quebec, in all, 655 miles.

From PHILADELPHIA, by Land, to the Falls of the OHIO.

To Lancaster 66—Abbotstown 104—Stone-house Tavern 149—Win-
 chester 196—Shenando River 241—North Fork of James River 322
 —Boretourt C.houle 352—New River 402—Holstein 454—Wash-
 ington C.houle 499—Powell's Mountain 567—Martin's Cabin 599—
 Richland Creek 650—Rockcastle River 691—Hurdland's 747—
 Bardtlow 782—Falls of the Ohio, in all, 827 miles.

CROSS POSTS.

From PETERSBURGH to NORFOLK.

To Cabin Point 26—Smithfield 37—Suffolk 22 — Portsmouth 28—

Norfolk 1—Total 114

—From Smithfield to Southampton C.houle 35 — Greenville C.

houle or Hicks's Ford 25—60

—Petersburgh to Harris's near Nottoway River 32—Hicks's Ford

20—Halifax, N. carolina 28—80

—Geldson's to Brunswick C.houle 3—Gee's Bridge 10—St. Tam-

many's 15—Mecklenburgh C.H. 7—Halifax C.H. 35—70

—Suffolk to Edenton 54—Plymouth 23—Washington 38—New-

bern 41—Wilmington N.C. 101—257

—Edenton N.C. to Hertford 18—Nixonton 10—Sawyer's Ferry 14

—Indian-town 10—52

—Halifax to Princetown 35 — Murphyburgh 3—Wintown 12—

Bennet's Creek 15—Mitchel's 18—Edenton 22—105

—Halifax to Blountsville 30 — Williamstown 15 — Dailey's 14—

Plymouth 10—Windsor 18—97

—Halifax to Warrenton 35—Williamsborough 17—Oxford 13—

Hillsborough 36—Martinville, or Guildford C.H. 48—Salem 27—

Salisbury 35—211

—Halifax to Tarborough 36—Greenville 25—Washingt. 23 — 84

—Tarborough to Nash C.H. 28—Lewisburgh 28—56

—Newbern to Kinston 45—Waynesborough 24—Smithfield 55—

Raleigh 25—149

From PETERSBURGH to RALEIGH.

To Mallory's 6—Billup's 3—Hatton's 5—Hall's 7—Oliver's 5—
Wren's 4—Stewart's Shop 8—Belfield 7—Eaton's Ferry, N.C. 20—
(65)—Warrenton 25—Louisburgh 25—Raleigh 33—148

From RALEIGH to CHARLESTOWN.

To Averborough 36—Fayetteville 25 (a nearer way to Cheraw from
Fayette)—Lumberton 32—Cheraw C.H. 52 (a nearer way to Char-
lestown from Cheraw C.H.)—Camden 52—Columbia 35—Or-
angeburgh 43—St. George's 46—Charlestown 31—352.

From PETERSBURGH to WILMINGTON, N.C.

To Suffolk 85—Edenton 54—Plymouth 23—Washington 38—
Newbern 38—Wilmington 93—331

—Tarborough to Smithfield 60—Fayetteville 50—110

—Tarborough to Greensville 25—Newbern 45—70

From PETERSBURGH to CHARLESTOWN.

To Billup's 9—Hatton's 5—Hall's 7—Fuller's (formerly Oliver's) 6—
Stewart's Shop 13—Hicks's Ford 7—Sills's 5—Morris's 10—
Halifax 13 (75)—Alfobrook's 20—Tarborough 16 (111)—Pea-
cock's Bridge on the Quotankney 28—Whitfield's, Neuse, 31—
Dixon's Ordinary 31—N. East Branch of Cape Fear 40—Wilmington
10—N. West Branch of Cape Fear 2—Lockwood's Folly 24—
Ball's Ordinary 24—East End of Long Bay 13—West Do. 15—
Wackamaw Ferry 23—Black River Do. 3—George Town 5—
Cook's Ferry on the Sanier 12—Hughes's Ordinary 10—White's
Do. 18—Matto-town 5—Charlestown 14—Total 430.

From RICHMOND to NORFOLK.

To Williamsburgh 68—York-town 12—Hampton 18—Norfolk 18
—116

From RICHMOND to DANVILLE, Kentucky.

To Columbia 46—Charlottesville 40—Staunton 40—Lexington 33
—Fincastle 40—Montgomery Chouse 55—Wythe Chouse 47—
Abington 56—Hawkins's Chouse 66—Danville 201—624

From RICHMOND to the SWEET SPRINGS.

To Allen's 10—Peters's 10—Payne's 25—The Bird 11—Alligree's 14
—harlotsesville 10—Wood's 10—Top of the Blue Ridge 18—
Teas's 3—Staunton 10—Acre's 8—Kinkade's 14—Hamilton's 6—
—New Store 8—Warm Springs 19 (181)—Morris's 14—Brown's
15—Red Spring 17—Sweet Spring 1—222

From ALEXANDRIA to STAUNTON.

To Leesburgh 40—Shenherdstown 32—Martinsburgh 82—Winchel-
ter 22—Staunton 8—Strasburgh 10—Woodstock 12—Rock-
ingham 33—Staunton 37—204

From BALTIMORE to LEONARDSTOWN.

To Annapolis 30—Upper Marlborough 21—Piscatawa 16—Port To-
bago 16—Newport 11—Chaptico 8—Leonardstown 11—113

N. B. Any information tending to make the knowledge of the dif-
ferent Roads and Distances of the Country more perfect and satisfac-
tory, will be duly attended to.

Gay 3
Hond
Tre
Att
Jud
P
R
Cha
Jud
E
F
The
6
Aud
Reg
Rec
Am
Brun
Char
Henr
Aug
Bal
Lanc
Ile o
Char
Glow
Spot
Loud
Frede

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA.

Governor, or Chief Magistrate,

3333 34-100 dollars per ann.

Members of the Privy Council, viz.

Hon. Harr. Burnly, L.G.

Hon. Alex. M^r Rae,

John Pendleton,

Sam. M^r Craw,

John Mayo,

John W. White, Esqrs.

John Guerant,

(One vacant)

(6667 Dols. are divided among the 8 according to attendance.)

Treasurer of the State, Wm. Berkley, Esq. 1250 dols.

Attorney General, Rob. Brooke, Esq. 667 dols. per ann. his Deputies 75 dols. each.

Judges of the High Court of Appeals, Edm. Pendleton,

Peter Lyons, Paul Carrington, Wm. Fleming, Spencer

Roan, Esqrs. 1500 dols. each per ann.

Chancellor of the State, Geo. Wythe, Esq. 1666 dols.

Judges of the General Court, Jo. Prentis, St. Geo. Tucker,

Edm. Winston, Rich. Parker, John Tyler, James Henry,

Jo. Jones, Wm. Nelson, Paul Carrington, jun. R. White,

Esqrs. each 1500 dols. per ann.

The Clerk of the General Court 500 dols. Do. of Council 625 Assistant Dc. 416 67-100.

Auditor of Public Accounts, S. Shepherd, Esq. 1250 dols.

Register of the Land Office, Wm. Price, Esq. 1250 dols.

Receiver Gen. of Continental Loans, John Hopkins, Esq.

MEMBERS of the SENATE.

CLASS, No. I.

Amelia, Chesterfield, Nottingham, and Cumberland, Cr. Taylor :

Brunswick, Lunenburg, Mecklenb. & Greensville, R. Kenyon :

Charles City, James City, and New Kent, Bur. Bassett :

Henrico, Goochland, and Louisa, Tho. Roylter :

Augusta, Rockingham, Rockbridge, Shenando, Pendleton, and

Bath, Arch. Stewart :

Langcaster, Richmond, and Northumberland, John Tayloe.

CLASS, No. II.

Ips of Wight, Surrey, and Pr. George, Nich. Faulcon :

Charlottesville, Halifax, and Pr. Edward, Gideon Spencer :

Gloucester, Middlesex, and Mathews, Holden Hudgins :

Spotsylvania, Orange, Culpepper, and Madison, Fr. Strother :

London and Fauquier, Francis Peyton :

Frederick, Berkeley, Hampshire, and Hardy, Cha. Magill.

CLASS, No. III.

*Dinwiddie, Southampton, and Sussex, T. Ridley ;
 Botetourt, Washington, Montgomery, Russell, Greenbrier, Ken-
 hawa, Wythe, Lee, and Grayson, John Preston ;
 Hanover and Caroline, John Homes ;
 Essex, King William, and King & Queen, Ben. Temple ;
 Prince William and Fairfax, Lud. Lee ;
 Monongahela, Ohio, Harrison, and Randolph, John Haymond.*

CLASS, No. IV.

*Princess Anne, Norfolk, and Nansemond, Tho. Newton ;
 Buckingham, Albemarle, Amherst, and Fluvana, N. Cabell ;
 Bedford, Campbell, Henry, Pittsylvania, Patrick, and Franklin,
 Geo. Penn ;
 Elizabeth City, Warwick, and York, Hugh Nelson, jun.
 Westmoreland, Stafford, and K. George, D. McCarty, jun.
 Accomack and Northampton, John Eyre.*

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

*Accomack, John Wise, Tho. Bailey ;
 Albemarle, Wilson C. Nicholas, Fra. Walker ;
 Amelia, Wm. B. Giles, Joshua Chaffin ;
 Amherst, David Garland, Wm. B. Hare ;
 Augusta, And. Anderson, David Dock ;
 Bath, (no election) ;
 Bedford, Isaac Otey, Sam. Hancock ;
 Berkeley, Magnus Tate, Alex. White, jun.
 Botetourt, James Brackenridge, John Miller ;
 Brooke, Wm. Caldwell, John G. Young ;
 Brunswick, James Fletcher, Wm. Ruffin ;
 Buckingham, Len. Bolling, Cha. Yancey ;
 Campbell, Tho. West, John F. Powell ;
 Caroline, John Taylor, Geo. Buckner ;
 Charles City, Col. Harrison, Sam. Tyler ;
 Charlotte, ———, John Read ;
 Chesterfield, Mat. Cheatham, Tho. A. Taylor ;
 Culpepper, John Roberts, Moses Green ;
 Dinwiddie, Peter. Goodwin, John Pegram ;
 Elizabeth City, Geo. Booker, W. Westwood ;
 Essex, John Dangerfield, James Garnet ;
 Fauquier, Elias Edmonds, Wm. Clarkton ;
 Fairfax, Tho. Swan, Richard B. Lee ;
 Frederick, Arch. Magill, Geo. Ekridge ;*

Franklin, Moses Greer, Ben. Cook;
 Gloucester, Wm. Hall, Christ. Garland;
 Gochland, James Pleasants, Wm. Lee;
 Grayson, Green. G. McKinzie, P. Gaines;
 Greenbrier, W. H. Cavendish, John Mathews;
 Greenville, Nat. Revis, — Robinson;
 Hallifax, John B. Scott, Rich. Howson;
 Hampshire, Fielding Colmes, John Higgins;
 Hanover, Tho. Starke, Tho. White;
 Hardy, Jacob Fisher, Christian Simon;
 Harrison, John G. Jackson, John Prunty;
 Henrico, Miles Selden, Wm. Price;
 Henry, Joseph Martin, John Redd;
 Isle of Wight, Dolphin Driver, James Johnson;
 James City, Littleton W. Tazewell, W. Lightfoot;
 Kenhawa, Tho. Lewis, Jo. Bufner;
 King George, Gust. Wallace, Burdet Ashton;
 King and Queen, Larkin Smith, R. Corbin;
 King William, Rob. Pollard, Nat. Burwell;
 Lancaster, James Ball, Joseph Carter;
 Lee, Charles Coke, Moses Cockrell;
 Loudon, Joseph Lewis, jun. — Noland;
 Louisa, Wm. O. Callis, Robert Yancey;
 Lunenburg, Wm. Cowan, Francis Eppes;
 Maddison, Henry Hill, Robert Robuck;
 Mathews, Jo. Billups, Zadoc Litchfield;
 Mecklenburgh, John Nelson, Edw. Tabb;
 Middlesex, Rich. H. Corbin, Churchill Blakey;
 Monongahela, John Evans, jun. Tho. Wilton;
 Monroe, (no return);
 Montgomery, Daniel How, James Craig;
 Nansemond, Wm. Sumner, W. Riddick;
 New Kent, John D. Watkins, James Taylor;
 Norfolk, Tho. Mathews, Robert Butt;
 Northampton, Nat. Darby, — Sarchell;
 Northumberland, Wm. Claughton, Wm. Ball;
 Nottingham, Free. Eppes, Grief Green;
 Ohio, Ben. Biggs, Eben. Zane;
 Orange, James Barber, jun. James Maddison;
 Patrick, Joshua Renfro, — Hughes;
 Pendleton, Wm. Mackey, Jacob Hull;
 Pennsylvania, — M. Robert, Tho. Wooding;

Powhatan, Wm. Mosely, Fred. Woodson;
 Prince Edward, Peter Johnston, Cha. Seettz;
 Princess Anne, Tho. Lawton, James Robinson;
 Prince William, John Pope, Tho. Mason;
 Prince George, James Cureton, Geo. K. Taylor;
 Randolph, Wm. Withson, John Haddon;
 Richmond, Richard Barnes, ———— M. Carty;
 Rockbridge, John Bowyer, And. Moore;
 Rockingham, Geo. Huston, Ben. Harrison;
 Russell, James M. Farlane, Simon Cochrell;
 Shenando, John Gatewood, Wm. H. Dulaney;
 Southampton, Wm. Blow, Wm. Bailey;
 Spotsylvania, John Mercer, Lar. Stannard;
 Stafford, Daniel C. Brent, Nat. Fox;
 Surry, C. Sevard, ———— Sebrell;
 Sussex, John R. Mason, Robert Smith;
 Warwick, Rich. Cary, John Burnham;
 Washington, Sam. Meek, James Dyfett;
 Westmoreland, Henry S. Turner, Geo. Garner;
 Wood, (no return);
 Wythe, ———— Evans, Sam. Crockett;
 York, Tho. Griffin, Samuel Shield;
 Richmond, Charles Copeland;
 Norfolk, Robert Taylor;
 Williamsburgh, Ben. Waller.

The Speaker of the Senate has 33 34-100 dols. per day,
 and the Speaker of the House of Delegates 6 67-100 per
 day, during the session.

SUPERIOR COURTS in VIRGINIA.

Court of Appeals—At the Capitol, in Richmond, on the
 10th of April and 10th of October annually.

High Court of Chancery—On the 1st of March, 12th of
 May, and 10th September; the sessions in May and
 September continue 24 juridical days, and that in March
 18 days, unless the business be sooner finished.

General Court—On the 9th of June and 9th of Novem-
 ber, 16 days each.

Federal Court—On the 22d May and 22d November.

DISTRICT COURTS.

In the city of Richmond, Northumberland-Chancery, Pr.
 Edward C-house, and Staunton, on the 1st of April
 and 1st of September, 25 days.

Charl
 bun
 Freder
 29
 Suffol
 Dams
 Wine
 Morg
 Brun
 Mont
 on
 New
 Accou
 Sweet
 18
 quini
 Mont
 Sep
 West
 Cunib
 Pov
 Freder
 Naa
 bor
 Madd
 Suffex
 Hardy
 Kenha
 Pendl
 Shena
 Alexa
 City o
 1. Mo
 2. Ohi
 Albu
 2. Ma
 Lou
 fem
 Che
 the
 the

Charlottesville, King and Queen C-house, and Petersburg, on the 15th April and 15th September.

Fredericksburgh, and the city of Williamsburgh, on the 29th April and 29th September.

Suffolk, on the 12th May and 21st of October.

Dumfries, on the 18th May and 18th October.

Winchester, on the 15th April and 29th September.

Morgantown, on the 15th May and 15th September.

Brunswick Court-house, the 2d May and 2d October.

Montgomery and Washington Court-houses alternately, on the 2d May and 2d October.

New London, on the 15th May and 15th September.

Accomack Court-house, on the 14th May and 14th Octr.

Sweet Springs, Botetourt county, on the 18th May and 18th October. — Each Court shall sit, if business require it, 10 days, but no longer.

QUARTERLY COURTS.

Montgomery, Washington, and Wythe, in April, June, September, and November.

Westmoreland, in Feb. July, and October.

Cumberland, Patrick, Grayson, Hanover, Henry, and Powhatan, in Feb. April, July, and October.

Frederick, Fairfax, K. George, Loudon, Northampton, Nansemond, Stafford, Gloucester, Spotsylvania, and borough of Norfolk, in June.

Maddison, in Feb. May, July, and October.

Suffex, in June and September.

Hardy and Hampshire, in June.

Kenhawa, in April, June, and September.

Pendleton, in March, June, August, and November.

Shenando, in February—Berkley, in May.

Alexandria, in April, July, Sept: and December.

City of Williamsburgh, in June.

COUNTY COURTS.

1. Monday—Charlotte, Gloucester, Henrico, L. of Wight, Ohio, Pr. William, Petersburg, Pr. Anne, Richmond, Albemarle, Franklin, Alexandria, and Williamsburgh.

2. Monday—Buckingham, James City, King and Queen, Louisa, Mecklenburgh, Monangahela, Mathews, Nansemond, Northumberland, Campbell, Northampton, Chesterfield, Stafford, Wood, and city of Richmond, the 2d Monday in every month, except Sept: then on the 1st Monday.

3. Monday—Amherst, Culpepper, Dinwiddie, Essex, Fairfax, Goochland, Harrison, Lancaster, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, York, Norfolk, and Southampton.
4. Monday—Augusta, Brunswick, Bedford, Cumberland, Fauquier, Hallifax, K. William, London, Middlesex, Orange, Randolph, Westmoreland, and co. of Norfolk. Last Monday—Henry and Accomack.
1. Tuesday—Montgomery, Pendleton, and Rockbridge.
2. Tuesday—Bath, Caroline, Kenhawa, Lee, Pr. George, Wythe, and Shenando.
3. Tuesday—Monroe, Rockingham, and Washington.
4. Tuesday—Brook, Russel, Grayson, and Surrey.
- Last Tuesday—Greenbrier.
3. Wednesday—Hanover and Powhatan.
1. Thursday—K. George, Nottoway, and Suffex.
2. Thursday—Botetourt, Lunenburg, New Kent, and Warwick.
3. Charles City and Spotsylvania.
4. Thursday—Amelia, Greensville, Madison, and Elizabeth City.

Last Thursday—Patrick.

Berkeley, the Monday after the 3d Tuesday.

Frederick, the Monday before the 1st Tuesday.

Hamphire, the Monday after the 2d Tuesday.

Hardy, the Wednesday after the 2d Tuesday.

MILITIA.

The Militia of Virginia is divided into four grand divisions, each of which is commanded by a Maj. General and into 19 brigades, each commanded by a Brig. General making 108 regiments of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, and 4 regiments of artillery; each regiment is composed of two battalions, commanded by a Lieut. Colonel Commandant and two Majors.

Major Generals—Daniel Morgan, H. Lee, Jon. Clark, Ev. Meade.

Brigadier Generals—Wm. Darke, Jos. Martin, James Williams, Jos.

Marshall, Henry Young, John Blackwell, Tho. Mathews, Ben. Big.

John Bowyer, Jos. Jones, Wm. Tate, John Guernant, James Al.

Brady, St. T. Maton, Rob. Porterfield, Wm. Moseley, John B. See.

John Preston, John Brown.

According to a return lately made, the Militia of the State amount to 73,000 effective men; and, according to the Census of 1790, the number of inhabitants was 750,000, of whom 200,000 were slaves.

292
410.000

Gov. E. at the el Com W. T. Treas. Comm. Judge. Atton. Solic. John Pol. sha. Salisb. Hillsb. Fayette. Wilkin. Morgag. Anson. Beaufig. Bertie. Brunsw. Bladen. Buncon. Burke. C. n. w. Craven. Cartere. Chowan. Cumber. Curritu. Camden. Caswell.

STATE of NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor—(W. R. Davie, Esq. being appointed one of the Envoy's to France, Benj Smith, Esq. Speaker of the Senate, according to the Constitution, will be called to the exercise of the Office, until the Legislature shall elect a new Governor).

Council of State—Tho. Brown, Ran. Sutherland, Henry Waters, John Branch, Elijah Mitchell, Nath. Jones, Tho. Hill, Esqrs.

Secretary of State—Wm. White, Esq.

Treasurer—John Haywood, Esq.

Comptroller—John Craven, Esq.

Judges of the Superior Court—Spruce M'Cay, John Haywood, Alfred Moor, John L. Taylor, ———, Esqrs.

Attorney General—Blake Baker, Esq.

Solicitor General—Edward Jones, Esq.

Officers of the United States for North Carolina:

John Sitgreaves, Judge; Ben. Woods, Attorney; Wm. Polk, Supervisor of the Revenue; John S. West, Marshal; Sher. Haywood, Com. of Loans.

SUPREME COURTS of LAW and EQUITY.

Salisbury and Newbern—19th March and Sepr.

Hillsborough and Edenton—6th April and October;

Fayetteville and Halifax—23d April and October;

Wilmington—13th May and November;

Morgan—1st March and September.

COUNTY COURTS.

Anson—2d Monday of Jan. April, July, and October;

Beaufort—1st do. March, June, Sepr. and Decr.

Bertie—2d do. Feb. May, August, and November;

Brunswick—4th do. Jan. April, July, and October;

Bladen—1st do. Feb. May, August, and November;

Buncombe—3d do. Jan. April, July, and October;

Burke—4th do. Jan. April, July, and October;

Catawba—3d do. Jan. April, July, and October;

Craven—2d do. March, June, Sepr. and December;

Carteret—3d do. Feb. May, August, and November;

Chowan—2d do. March, June, Sepr. and December;

Cumberland—2d do. Jan. April, July, and October;

Currituck—last Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and Novr.

Camden—1st Monday in Feb. May, August, and Novr.

Caswell—4th do. Jan. April, July, and October;

E

Chatham—2d do. Feb. May, August, and November;
 Duplin—3d do. Jan. April, July, and October;
 Edgcombe—4th do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Franklin—2d do. March, June, Sepr. and December;
 Guilford—3d do. Feb. May, August, and November;
 Gates—3d do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Granville—1st do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Glasgow—3d do. Jan. April, July, and October;
 Hallifax—3d do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Hertford—4th do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Hyde—last Monday in Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Johnston—last Monday in Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Jones—2d do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Iredell—3d do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Lincoln—1st do. Jan. April, July, and October;
 Lenoir—1st do. Jan. April, July, and October;
 Moore—3d do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Martin—3d do. March, June, Sepr. and Decr.
 Mecklenburgh—4th do. Jan. April, July, and Octr.
 Montgomery—1st do. Jan. April, July, and Octr.
 Northampton—1st do. March, June, Sepr. and Decr.
 Nash—2d do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 New Hanover—3d do. March, June, Sepr. and Decr.
 Onslow—2d do. Jan. April, July, and October;
 Orange—4th do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Pasquetank—1st do. March, June, Sepr. and Decr.
 Perquimans—2d do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Pitt—4th do. Jan. April, July, and October;
 Person—1st do. March, June, Sepr. and Decr.
 Robeson—1st do. Jan. April, July, and October;
 Rowan—1st do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Rutherford—2d do. Jan. April, July, and October;
 Randolph—3d do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Richmond—2d do. Jan. April, July, and October;
 Rockingham—4th do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Surry—2d do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Stokes—1st do. Jan. March, Sepr. and Decr.
 Sampson—2d do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Tyrrel—4th do. Jan. April, July, and October;
 Warren—4th do. Feb. May, August, and Novr.
 Wake—3d do. March, June, Sepr. and Decr.
 Wayne—2d do. Jan. April, July, and October;
 Wilkes—on the Monday following the 4th Monday in
 Jan. April, July, and October,

prov
 this
 qua
 ed t
 B
 took
 Gen
 to a
 as i
 to t
 deba
 with
 for t
 27 v
 M
 Affa
 T
 Spea
 son t
 T
 took
 Anson
 Ho
 Burke
 Beauf
 Bladel
 Bertie
 Bruns
 Buncoo
 Craven
 Carter
 Chatham
 Curwen
 Clowwa
 Camde
 Camber
 Cabarr
 Curritu
 Duplin
 E. Iyeco
 Frankl
 Gates
 Guilfor

RALEIGH, Nov. 19, 1799. Yesterday, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the General Assembly of this State met at the State House in this City; and, after qualifying the Members present, the two Houses proceeded to the election of their Officers.

Before the qualification of the Members of the Senate took place, a doubt was suggested as to the propriety of General Smith's qualifying, since he could not continue to act as Governor after he had qualified as a Legislator, as it would be blending the two offices together contrary to the intention of the Constitution. After a considerable debate on this point, the qualifications were proceeded with. Mr. B. Smith and Mr. S. Johnson were nominated for the office of Speaker; the former was elected, having 27 votes in his favour, the latter 21.

Mr. Stokes was appointed Clerk, and Mr. Williams Assistant Clerk, to the Senate.

The Commons elected Mr. Muff Mathews for their Speaker; Mr. Hunt to be their Clerk, and Mr. Henderson to be their Assistant Clerk.

The following Members appeared, were qualified, and took their seats accordingly, viz.

Anson County, Wm. May, Senator — D. Rofs and Isaac Lanier,
House of Commons;

Burke, W. Avery — S. W. Davenport and Joseph Morgan;

Beaufort, H. S. Bonner — Fred. Grist and Cha. Crawford;

Bladen, Josiah Lewis — James Bradly and S. Richardson;

Bertie, Geo. Outlow — Joseph Jordan and James Turnfall;

Brunswick, Benj. Smith — Benj. Mills and Abm. Bessant;

Buncombe, James Britain — John Patten and Tho. Love;

Craven, Lewis Bryan — W. Blackledge and Philip Neal;

Carteret, Nath. Pinkham and Wm. Fisher;

Chatham, James Gaines — John Mabane and John Dabney;

Curwell, Wm. Dixon — Sam. Moreton and Sam. Moore;

Clowan, F. Luten — John B. Bennet and Sam. Fulton;

Camden, Jos. Torkly — Tho. Mercer and Enoch Bailey;

Camberland, D. McLean — Sam. Purviance and S. Northington;

Cabarrus, Caleb Phifer — Robert Smith and James Bradshaw;

Currituck, S. Salear — Tho. Williams and Mal. Jones;

Duplin, Levin Watkins — Tho. Kenan and Dan. Gliffin;

Edgecombe, Tho. Blount — Law. O'Brien and Jer. Hilliard;

Franklin, Jordan Hill — Arch. Davis and B. Harris;

Granville, Wash. Salter — Tho. Taylor and Ster. Yancey;

Gates, Jos. Reddick — H. Hutchins and James Gatling;

Guilford, H. Hamilton — Sam. Lindsey and Geo. Bruce;

Clatsop, H. Hooker—Wm. Taylor and G. Bright;
Halifax, S. W. Carney—St. Harwell and W. Hamlin;
Hersford, Tho. Winns—Rob. Montgomery and James Jones;
Hole, H. Selby—John Jordan and Wm. Clarke;
Iredell, John Huggins—Mull. Mathews and Bur. Gaither;
Johnston, S. Smith—Calvin Jones and John Williams;
Jones, Edw. Hatch—Amos Simmons and B. Harrison;
Lincoln, Wallis Alexander—J. Moore and John Reinhardt;
Lenoir, S. Bryson—H. Croom and John Tuttle;
Martin, S. Johnston—Tho. Wiggins and Jesse Cherry;
Mecklenburgh, R. Irwin—James Connor and Sher. Gray;
Montgomery, West Harris—Art. Harris and Henry Duberry;
Moore, Mal. Gilchrist—J. M'Iver & Jacob Gaston;
Nash, John Arrington—Arch. Hunter and Red Bunn;
New Hanover, John Hill—Tho. Hill and Sam. Ashe;
Northampton, John M. Binford—Henry Cotton and James Long;
Orange, David Ray—W. Studwick and Sam. Benfon;
Onslow, Christ. Dudley—Nath. Loomis and Jesse Williams;
Pasquotank, Bailey Jackson—John Shaw and W. Hinton;
Perquimans, Joseph Harvey—Cha. W. Harvey and C. W. Blount;
Pitt, Fred. Bryan—Hol. Johnson and Wm. Moye;
Person, John Campbell—Geo. Lee and John Hall;
Rutherford, S. Carpenter—W. Porter and Felix Walker;
Rowan, Basil Gaither—Mat. Brandon and Geo. Fisher;
Randolph, Alex. Gray—Simon Geran and Wm. Bailey;
Rockingham, A. Philips—Drury Smith and The. Lacey;
Richmond, James Sandford—John Speed and James Stewart;
Robeson, Jacob Rhodes—Peter Smith and T. Alford;
Stokes, Peter Hairstone—John Martin and Cha. Bapner;
Surry, Gid. Edwards—M. Armistrong and Jos. Williams, jun.
Sampson, Jonah Blackman—James Thompson and Wm. Clinton;
Tyrrell, Cha. Sproul—John Clayton and Sam. Spraul;
Wilkes, James Wellborn—Jesse Robinet and Geo. Koonse;
Wake, Tho. Hines—Wm. Hinton and Henry Seewell;
Warren, James Kaller—J. Turner and Oliver Fitz;
Wayne, Wm. M'Kinney—Rich. Croon and Need. Whitfield;
For Halifax, Rich. H. Long — *Hillsborough*, Ab. Tatem — *Edenton*,
 John Blount—*Fayetteville*, John Hay—*Salisbury*, Evan Alexander
 — *Wilmington*, Joshua G. Wright.

Salaries of the principal State Officers of N Carolina.

The Governor 1500 dollars — Secretary of State 200,
 and fees; private Secretary 200 — Each of the Judges
 1600 — Attorney General 640 — Solicitor General 640 —
 Comptroller 1000 — Treasurer 1500 — Commissioner of
 Loans 1000 — Counsellors of State 2 dols. per day when
 on duty — Members of the Legislator 2½ do. per day do.
 — Public Printer 1200. —

RALEIGH, Nov. 23. Yesterday, after several ballottings, the General Assembly declared Colonel Benjamin Williams duly elected Governor of this State for the ensuing year; and this day he attended both Houses in the Commons' Chamber, and was qualified, the oaths of office being administered to him by Wm. Hinton, Esq. one of the Representatives and a Magistrate for this county.

MILITIA.

Major Generals Thomas Brown, Wm. McClure, Benj. Smith, and H. W. Carney.
Brigadiers Ben. Smith, Rich. Banbury, Sam. Simpson, St. Moure, John Willis, ——— Irwin.

Some wholesome ADVICE to LEGISLATORS.

AT a time when Congress and several of the State Legislatures are about to be in Session, the following *Advice to Legislators*, cannot, in our opinion, be unacceptable to our Readers:—

“By Legislative Bodies, public liberty is preserved; and whoever has the honour to sit in those assemblies, accepts of a most sacred and important trust; to the discharge of which all his vigilance, all his faculties, and all his virtue, are necessary; and he is bound, by all the considerations that affect a worthy mind, by all the ties that can bind a human soul, to attend faithfully upon this great and comprehensive duty — a duty, which, as it is honestly or faithlessly executed, determines the fate of millions, and brings prosperity, or misery, upon nations. When a pernicious question has been carried, it is a poor excuse to say, ‘I was not there!’—Why were you absent:—Was it not your duty to be there?—And were you not bound, by the solemn and awful trust you undertook, to be there?—Had you been at your post, this pernicious law might not have passed, perhaps, might not have been attempted; or, if both, you would have acquitted yourself, and have had the honourable testimony of your country and a good conscience. In a Representative form of Government, which the people of America justly consider as the best in the world, Legislators are set on a high place as public stewards, as Guards—the only sure Guards that

that a free Country can have—to watch and protect the Commonwealth, to regulate the public expences, and to defend public and private property from unclean, dishonest hands; and they are bound, by every sacred and honourable tie, to adhere to their trust and station.

“He who does not prevent evil when he may, in effect commits it, by leaving others at liberty to do it. Some Legislators have boasted, that they never voted wrong; but do not say, how often they have been out of the way when they should have voted right, and have opposed others who voted wrong.

“It was observed of Cato the younger, “that he always came first to the Senate, and left it last.” He entered upon the business of the State as the business of every honest man; and considered the Public as the object of his zeal and attention, and not as a bank of his own private emolument, or a source of personal honours. He thought it was a reproach for men, who are gifted with reason, and by it superior to all other creatures, to take less care of the Society to which they may belong, than such insects as Bees and Ants take of their hives and common stores. He never preferred private interest or pleasure to that of the Public Good, and no consideration withheld him from attending regularly in the Senate. Here is an illustrious example, particularly recommended to all Legislators, who ought ever to bear in mind, *That LIBERTY, once lost, is scarcely ever recovered, almost as rarely as human life when it is once extinguished.*”

THE PRAYER.

GOD prosper long these sister States,

In union, health, and peace;

And grant, henceforth, that quarrels vile

’Twill A’s and D’s may cease:

Nor Gaul nor Brit. can make COLUMBIA rue,

If but COLUMBIA to herself be true.

A favourite Toast. — The United States of America; may their government shew to the world, that liberty, property, and every thing dear in life can be secure in a well-founded Republic.

—PETERSBURGH.—

SEPT. 2, 1799.

THIS day was held the annual election of 16 Freeholders to compose the Common Hall of this Town, when the following were elected, viz. Robert Moore, Wm. Durell, Dan. Dodson, Jo. Harding, Wm. Prentis, David Mainland, Cha. Stimpson, James Knox, Wm. Harriſt, John LeMeſurier, Eben. Stott, Rob. Colhoun, Alex. Taylor, John Morrifon, Elias Parker, and Rt. Maſſenburgh.—Out of whom were choſen, the Rev. Wm. Harriſon to be Mayor; John Le Meſurier to be Recorder; Robert Moore, Wm. Prentis, Wm. Durell, Dan. Dodſon, Eben. Stott, and John Morrifon, to be Aldermen.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, are elected annually on the firſt Monday in September. Their legal title is, “The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the Town of Petersburgh.”

OBSERVATIONS.

The grounds immediately adjacent to Petersburgh, on both ſides of the river, are high, healthy, and handſomely variegated, have naturally a pleaſant appearance, and are ſuſceptible of much improvement, both uſeful and ornamental.—Of Petersburgh itſelf, as a town, when compared with other places, little can be ſaid of its buildings, its beauties, or its conveniences; it is yet only riſing out of the mud into opulence and national importance.—Placed, by chance, in a favourable ſituation for commerce, and inhabited by a number of induſtrious, reſpectable, and enterpriſing merchants, it has many *Wants*, and is yet in need of many *Improvements*.—It wants paved and lighted ſtreets, and a more efficient and active police; in the preſent order of things, no article whatever is either meaſured or weighed; all is left to the *conſcience* of the ſeller without inſpection or examination!—But, the greateſt want of all is, a proper ſupply of water both
E 4

* It was by the mandate of that moſt extraordinary man, the Czár Peter, that Petersburgh, the now capital of the Ruſſian empire, aroſe out of the mud and dirt of a parcel of ſtagnant lakes in the Gulph of Finland.—*Quelle*, Was *this* Petersburgh named after *that* Petersburgh?—Or what is its derivation?—We wiſh to know its origin.

for culinary purposes and cleanliness; and, above all, it is wanted to prevent the ravages of that most destructive element, FIRE, among houses that are almost entirely built of wood.—At present, in the case of a fire, with a strong leading wind, the whole town must inevitably be destroyed! — How incumbent, then, must it be on the owners of property, and the owners of the soil, to lay aside all selfish, partial considerations, if any such exist, and turn their united and most serious attention to obtain a plentiful supply of water, either by pumps, pipes, or fountains, in order to avert a calamity that may one day be the utter ruin of the place.

COURTS.

A District Court is held in Petersburg for the counties of Dinwiddie, Amelia, Nottaway, Prince George, and Sussex; it sits twice a year, commencing the 15th April and September, and may continue 12 or 14 days. The Court is composed of two Judges from the General Court, who take their tour of duty by lot.—R. Clauser, Clerk.

A Hustings Court for the Town is held monthly, and by Quarterly Sessions; same jurisdiction as the County Courts between residents of the town. The Court composed of the Mayor, Recorder, and six Aldermen, or any four of them.—J. Grammar, Clerk.

COMMERCE.

Total Quantity of FLOUR inspected at Petersburg in the year ending 1st Sept. 1799, 49,633 Bls.

Total Quantity of TOBACCO inspected in the Warehouses of Petersburg in the year ending the 30th of Sept. 1799, — 25,871 Hhds.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSES.

<i>Warehouses.</i>	<i>Inspectors.</i>	<i>Warehouses.</i>	<i>Inspectors.</i>
Petersburgh,	Pegram & Williams	West Hill,	Willis & Tucker
Cedar Point,	Vaughan & Black	Blandford,	Williams & Sturdivant
Westbrook,	Still & Conway	Davis's,	Marks & Timmash
Bollingbrook,	Goodwin & Sturdivant	Boyd's,	Watts & Williams
Barksdale,	Scott & Anderson	* K. Bolling's,	Pegram & Williams
High-street,	Pegram & Whitehead	J. Bolling's,	Coventon & Rowles

* This warehouse was burnt by accident about three months ago.

¶ For Post-Office Regulations, &c. see page 64.

Our Readers will be able to form a more correct idea of the commercial importance of Petersburg by the following list of articles as reported in the year 1795 :

20,000 hhds. Tobacco—53,000 bls. Flour—10,000 lbs. Tallow—10,000 do. Bees Wax—30,000 bufls. Corn—50,000 Wheat—2000 do. Peas—2000 bls. Pork—500 do. Beef—200,000 wt. Bacon—500 kegs Lard—300 do. Butter — 3000 bls. Meal — 10,000 lbs. Deer Skins—100 tons Hemp—12,000 bls. Bread — Besides Bran, Ship Stuff, Staves, Furs, Ginfeng, &c. &c. &c.

CANAL.

Directors, Rich. Venable, Jo. Eggleston, Ed. Mainford, Edm. Harrison, and ——— Epton, Esqrs. — Engineer, Wm. Barker—Clerk, Tho. Mumford.

The intention of this Canal is, to avoid the falls, or rocky obstructions of the river Appomatox, which runs close past the town of Petersburg, and, after a course of about 10 or 12 miles, falls into James River at City Point, where all large vessels load and unload their cargoes—The intended Canal will be about six or seven miles in length. As yet the workmen have been employed in the most arduous part of the undertaking, in cutting thro' solid rocks, and penetrating high grounds. It will take another year to overcome this most difficult part of it ; when the remainder down to Petersburg, being nearly all level ground, may, it is said, be finished in about four or five years.

To a commercial and intelligent people, little should be necessary to induce them to strain every nerve, and exert every influence, in order to accomplish this most essential work, the Canal, which, when finished, will open to them the rich and increasing benefits of a fine country bordering a navigation of nearly 100 miles.— Wherever there are Canals, there the people become industrious and opulent, and the ground becomes cultivated and valuable.—By the number of their Canals, the people of England are enabled to transport their various manufactures with celerity and safety to their different seaports, and to every part of their country.—How much more necessary are Canals in this country, where regular roads are not yet made, and where all the articles are of uncommon bulk and weight, such as tobacco, wheat, &c.

The

—The New-Yorkers and Pennsylvanians are exerting themselves to make Canals in their different States—The people of Maryland are giving every support in their power to open the navigation of the Potomack (which will one day be the most important river in America)—And the inhabitants of Richmond, and the country bordering on James River, already derive great benefit from their Canal, which is every day bringing to their mills and warehouses quantities of wheat and tobacco, besides a plentiful supply of that most valuable and necessary article coal.—[See *Richmond Inspections*, p. 11.]

SPECULATIVE (LIBRARY) SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Act of Assembly, Dec. 25, 1795.

President, Geo. K. Taylor; Vice-President, James Byrne; Secretary, Rich. Clauser; Treasurer, Ed. B. Holloway; Librarian, Rob. Birchett, Esqrs. Standing Committee, Rev. And. Syme, Dr. Gilliam, Dr. Hall, Dun. Rose, and Geo. Hay, Esqrs.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

Cavalry—John M'Rae, Captain; John Wilton, 1st Lieutenant; Greg. Johnson, 2d do. Wm. Moore, Cornet.

Artillery—Elias Parker, Captain; John Fisher, 1st Lieut. Sam. White, 2d Lieut.

Infantry Company — Ulrick Marck, Captain; Eph. Gee, Lieutenant; Rob. Lanier, Ensign.

Old-street Company — — — — Goodwyn, Captain.

Sycamore Street Company—Edw. Pegram, Captain.

Bollingbrook Company — James Byrne, Captain; Alex. Brown, Lieut. James Knox, Ensign.

HEALTH.

In the first edition of Morfe's Geography, the author published a very gross libel on the town of Petersburg, both in respect of its climate and its commerce. In a latter edition of his book, he seems reluctantly to correct his former account, giving a more favourable estimate of its commercial importance, and endeavouring to justify what he had said of its health from certain letters written from this place in the year 1792.—As far as we can learn, the dif-

diseases incident to Petersburg, are only those that are common to all the low country in the Southern States, the principal of which is that usually called the Fever and Ague, which prevails mostly in the Fall months.— Since the commencement of the present most destructive war, no town near the sea-board of these States has cause to boast of its health, but the contrary, and, in this respect, Petersburg has been more fortunate than many of its neighbours. *—Cleanliness, regularity, and a plentiful supply of good water, are the best means of preserving the health of the inhabitants; and it is easy to perceive, that a stricter attention to the condition of the low ground which lies between the town and the river, by having it properly drained, &c. would most essentially contribute towards rendering its atmosphere more pure and salubrious.—We conclude this article with the following letter from the Board of Health, directed to the Mayor and Common Hall of the town of Petersburg, dated the 7th of September 1799, and signed by three Gentlemen of great professional skill and respectability:—"The Board of Health have the pleasure to assure you, that at present no-disease of an infectious or malignant nature exists in this Town; and that the diseases now prevailing, are principally those common to the season."

* This points to the violently agitated question of the origin of the Yellow Fever, Whether it was imported from the West Indies, or is an indigenous disorder? and, in the canvassing of which, the Doctors of Philadelphia exhibited so much folly and indecent heat.—If it is an indigenous disease, an obvious question is, How has it happened that it never began its fatal ravages till the year 1793?

By an Account of the Weather kept at Blandford, the month of June, in general, was very warm, the mercury frequently rising to 95.—July was not so warm as the preceding month, the mercury being from 75 to 85, until the last week which was hot and sultry.—In August, the mercury varied from 70 sometimes up to 90; the winds almost always S. Westerly.—The beginning of September was very warm, the mercury sometimes up to 92, with rain and thunder; in the latter part of the month, the mercury fell to 75 and 70, the winds varying from West to East.—The extremes of the mercury were of-

ten

ten 15, sometimes 20 degrees between 6 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon!—Upon the whole it would appear from these observations, that the greatest heat at Petersburg comes on about the latter end of June; whereas, at Philadelphia, it is not felt till the latter end of July and beginning of August. — Philadelphia is set down in latitude 40, Petersburg in 37.

EDUCATION.

There is no article of so much importance to Society as a well regulated System of Education—where that is wanting, no advantage of climate or situation, of rank or fortune, can make that society virtuous and respectable—These are truths, solemn truths, to which the people of these States ought most seriously attend.—They should know, that no Commonwealth, or Republic, can last creditably but by virtue; and that virtue cannot be implanted, cannot be the ruling, the leading, the guiding principle, unless the youth of the country are early and assiduously instructed.

Some

*Nemo illic vitia ridet, nec corrumpere, nec corrumpi seculum vocatur—
Plurquam ibi boni moris valent, quam alibi bonæ leges.*

“A People without Virtue may acquire Liberty, but, without Virtue, they cannot preserve it.”

Consult also the celebrated Montesquieu — “Honour (says he) is the strength of a Monarchy; Virtue of a Republic.” — How admirably expressive is this short sentence! — A thousand volumes could not have given a more significant description of the two systems—Every American Citizen ought to have it deeply impressed on his heart; for unless the people of these States can establish to themselves a national character of virtue, justice, and integrity, it is of no consequence whether they are Republicans or Monarchists.—By the way, there is nothing so equivocal in its sense, or so misapplied in its use, as the word Honour. The gambler, the swindler, the highwayman, all talk of their Honour! — The Emperors of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, and the King of Prussia, when they were lately dividing Poland, and murdering its innocent inhabitants, boasted of their Honour—this was *Kingly*, or *political Honour*! — But, as to the word *Virtue*, there is no mistaking its sense; accordingly, whilst the conqueror, the robber, or the sharper, is talking of his Honour, we never hear him say a word of his *Virtue*—that is too sacred and too plain a principle for him.—“Virtue (says the eloquent Dr. Blair) has a language that speaks to every heart throughout the world; a language that is understood by all — In every clime, in every region, homage is paid to it.”

Some time ago, a law was enacted by the Legislature of this State, to establish County Schools; this was a wise and a humane law; but unfortunately it is only a dead letter on the Statute Book, as not one School, as we are informed, has been founded in consequence of it—and, some years ago, an Act was passed for the purpose of establishing an Academy in Petersburg; that also failed.—Virginians, do you aspire to be pure Republicans, and to be the first State in the Union, establish a System of Education that will be as cheap and as general as possible.—Look to it; ye Legislators of the People, and ye Fathers of Families; on your heads will fall the blessings or the curses of succeeding generations.

We could make comparisons, but they might appear to be invidious, and be misconstrued; enough has been said on the subject.—But to shew that we are not singular in our opinion, we give the following extract from a respectable *American* publication.—When an *American* speaks to *Americans*, let him be heard—“hear him for his cause.”

After lamenting the very culpable neglect of Education by both the General and State Governments, the Writer goes on, and says, “Without a National Education, the dreams of Montesquieu about Virtue being the fundamental principle in a Republic, cannot be realized; for tho’ it may hurt the feelings of some of my countrymen, it is too true, that Virtue is *not yet our* foundation stone. The people of England, as a nation, and particularly the Scotch, excel us in virtue.—The virtue of the latter people is entirely to be ascribed to the establishment of PUBLIC SCHOOLS throughout their country, where the youth are taught at a low rate, and where they are early initiated in the principles of virtue, and the habits of industry.”—[*N. York Gaz.*]

RELIGION.

IF EDUCATION be the foundation, RELIGION is the key-stone which locks, and cements, and beautifies the grand arch of Society.—Religion is the natural concomitant of a good education; we mean that sort of Religion which is sober, rational, and well considered, producing its natural effects, honour, honesty, and that propriety of conduct which dignifies the Man and the Citizen. — We are

are sorry we cannot give a more satisfactory account of this article, as far as relates to external observances.—In speaking the truth, we know we run no risk of unjust censure, for the good sense of the respectable inhabitants of Petersburg will put a fair and liberal construction on whatever is well meant—we will rely on their impartiality.—There is a Church on the hill above Blandford, which is occupied not above half a dozen Sundays in the year, and then is but thinly attended; it has no organ, the walls are damp for want of care, and the whole has evident appearances of neglect and decay.—In the opulent and populous town of Petersburg, there is a Play-house—but—there is no Church, unless a small wooden house, where the Methodists occasionally meet, deserves that name!—The inhabitants are content to say their prayers, not very numerous, in the Court-house, which is not very well calculated for the purpose.—Altho' the people of this place were originally of different professions and denominations, here they all pray, when they happen to meet, after the Episcopalian form — Even the descendants of *John Calvin*, whose zeal and piety have been the theme of applause and imitation in other countries, in this place, have completely evaporated in the general lukewarmness of the other sects; inasmuch, that altho' many of the inhabitants are Scotch and North-country Irish, *Presbyterianism* is no more known in Petersburg than if it had never existed!

At the foundation of the Republic, it was well to abolish the arbitrary and exclusive supremacy of one Sect over all others—but, was it wise to demolish the whole building, and not leave one vestige of the venerable fabric?—They deceive themselves, or are much deceived, who imagine that a nation can safely and creditably subsist divested of all outward religious observances, and that Morality can support itself alone.—In a large community, Morality cannot be maintained without the support of Religion.—Take away the thing called Religion from the mass of the people, and Morality will gradually sink into disorder, dishonesty, licentiousness, and all the evil passions.—Wise Legislators, therefore, have ever encouraged the external observances of religious duties, as being high-

highly conducive to the public good. — Like the confused ideas of *Honour*, every man has a set of *Morals* for his own convenience, suited to his own partialities and prejudices — These discordant and pernicious prejudices among the multitude, are powerfully corrected, restrained, and chastened by a well-ordered system of Public Religion, supported by the Law, and promoted by the example of the higher ranks of the community.

Much could be said on this subject — this at present, must suffice. — Among an host of authorities, which we could easily quote, if we had room, we point to the memorable words of the illustrious Statesman of Mount Vernon: — “Let us not indulge the supposition, that Morality can be maintained without Religion” — and as temporal prosperity is the most powerful motive in the human breast, he represents national prosperity as the reward of a religious conduct — “Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to Political Prosperity (says he), *Religion and Morality* are its indispensable supports.”

We cannot conclude this important article better than in the language of an eminent Writer: — “To be of no religion is dangerous. Religion, which, by Faith and Hope, dispenses so many consolations to the poor and the afflicted (and to whom also the Rich themselves are obliged to resort at the hour of death), but whose spiritual rewards are distant, will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be frequently invigorated and reimpresed by the salutary influence of public example, by stated calls to public worship, and by the frequent observance of external ordinances.”

OBSERVATION. — Men who neglect God, neglect their own preservation, and are active in procuring their own ruin. They fly from their own happiness, pursue their own misery, and make haste to be undone.

ANECDOTE. — Bishop B. who was a tall, strong, raw boned man, one Sunday preaching before the witty Earl of C. closed one of his sentences with a violent thump on the pulpit, which made the whole church ring, and this threatening interrogation, “Who dares deny what I say?” — “None (said his Lordship) who is within reach of that d——d large fist!”



BLANDFORD LODGE, No. III.

John Shore, Right W. Master; Walter Colquhoun, Dep. Master; John M^rRae, Sen. Warden; Wm. Geddy, Jun. Warden; David Robertson, Secretary; John Ellis, Treasurer; Wm. Harrison, Chaplain; Erastus Dean, Grand Steward; Ben. Edwards and John Chambers, Dep. Stewards.

Days of Sitting—1st and 3d Wednesdays in Sept: Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. March, and April, and the 1st Wednesday in May, June, July, and August, besides the Festivals of St. John the Baptist and Evangelist.—Elect Officers the first Wednesday in December.

MASONIC ODE.

“LET there be light!”—the Almighty spoke!
Refulgent streams from chaos broke,

 T’illumine the rising earth;

Well plea’d the great Jehovah stood,

The Pow’r supreme pronounc’d it good,

 And gave the planets birth!

 In choral numbers Masons join,

 And blebs and praise this light divine.

Parent of Light!—Accept of praise;

Who shed’st on us thy brightest rays,

 The light that fills the mind;

By choice selected, lo! we stand,

By Friendship join’d, a social band,

 That love, that aid mankind!

 In choral numbers Masons join,

 And blebs and praise this light divine.

The widow’s tear—the orphan’s cry—

All wants—our ready hands supply,

 As far as pow’r is giv’n;

The naked clothe, the pris’ner free,

These are thy works, sweet Charity,

 Reveal’d to us from Heav’n!

 In choral numbers Masons join,

 And blebs and praise this light divine.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2, 1799. This day the General Assembly of this Commonwealth convened, when a quorum having taken their seats, they proceeded to the election of a Clerk; when Messrs. Wert and Stewart were nominated. On counting the ballots, the numbers were,

For Mr. Wert 90—Mr. Stewart 49—Majority 41

They then proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, when Mr. Wise the former Speaker, and Col. Larkin Smith were nominated. On examining the ballots, they stood thus :

For Col. Smith 83—Mr. Wise 55—Majority 28

On Tuesday the Senate made a quorum, and proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, when Mr. Ludwell Lee the former Speaker, and Mr. Arch. Stewart were nominated. On examining the ballots, they stood thus :

For Mr. Stewart 9—Mr. Lee 5—Majority 4

On Thursday came on the election of a Senator in the Federal Government in the room of Mr. Tazewell, dec. when Col. Wilton C. Nicholas and John Page, Esq. were nominated. The ballots being examined, they stood thus :

For Col. Nicholas 111—Mr. Page 49—Majority 59

On Friday the House proceeded to the choice of a Printer for one year, when Mr. Merryweather Jones was elected by a considerable majority.

After which the House, in conjunction with the Senate, proceeded to the election of a Governor. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Brackenridge were put in nomination; when the ballots were counted, there appeared

For Mr. Monroe 101—Mr. Brackenridge 66.

Of course, Mr. Monroe was declared duly elected Governor of this Commonwealth.

ANECDOTE.—The late benevolent Mr. H. having hired a new coachman, was informing him of the several duties of his office, besides which, he told him that he must attend family prayers every Sunday evening.—“Prayers, Sir, (said Jehu) what are prayers?”—“Why, did you never say your prayers?” asked Mr. H.—“No, (answer’d the coachman) I never hired in a praying family.”—“Well, but you can have no objection to attending prayers in mine?”—“No (said Mr. Whip), if your Honor will consider them in my wages!”

WAR—a Warning to AMERICA.

The following Table of War and Peace will shew the extreme folly, to say nothing of its wickedness, of engaging a nation in war upon every pretext, to please the ambition of Kings, or gratify the avarice of Ministers—It is a brief retrospect of the different wars in which England has been involved since her Revolution in 1688.

In 1689 War commenced. *Years of War.* *Peace.*

1697 Peace.	—	8	—
1702 War	—	—	5
1713 Peace	—	11	—
1718 War	—	—	5
1721 Peace	—	3	18
1739 War	—	—	—
1748 Peace	—	9	8
1756 War	—	—	—
1763 Peace	—	7	12
1775 War	—	8	—
1783 Peace	—	—	—
1792 War	—	—	9
1799 —	—	7—53	—57

So that out of the last 110 years England has had 53 of open war, besides two Scotch rebellions, and a variety of expensive armaments! — The fruits of all these frequent, bloody, and expensive wars, is a national debt of 500 millions sterling, and a long list of grievous taxes!

REASONS for going to WAR.

Dean Swift relates, that two Sovereigns went to war for the very good reason, that one Monarch opened his egg at the narrow end, whereas the other broke his at the broad end. After destroying about 100,000 of their loyal subjects, and wasting many millions of their money, they concluded a peace, in which it was agreed, that every man in future should open his egg at whatever end he pleased!

At another time, two great Kings in Asia went to war about a couple of white elephants. After waging a destructive warfare for several years, in which 500,000 men at least were destroyed, many towns burnt, and countries desolated, a peace was at length concluded, in which

which it was agreed, that the elephants should be divided between the two heroic Monarchs, and each retain his ancient dominions!

It is easy to perceive, that the above is a satire on the frivolous, but destructive wars of the European Monarchs, who have frequently gone to war with each other for reasons not better than the *Little Endians* and *Big Endians*, &c.—We could produce many curious instances.—The Duchess of Marlborough spilling a basin of water upon Queen Anne's petticoat, was the cause of changing the whole political system of Europe.—And when Louis XIV. quarrelled with his minister Louvois about the fashion of a window, "I am undone (said the minister) unless I can find this man some other employment." Accordingly the League of Augsburgh was dissolved, and all Europe involved in the calamities of war, *for the very good reason, that a window was too broad or too narrow at Versailles!*

"What great events from little causes spring!"

Look at the history of England for the last hundred years, what does it present but a series of wanton and unnecessary wars.—The general pretext was, to maintain what is called the Balance of Power, or to preserve Hanover, that dead weight upon England.—Then Austria was to be supported against Prussia, and now Prussia must be maintained against Austria! —America was to be conquered in Germany, or the rebellious Colonies were to be brought in subjection to the mother Country! —Not one of all these wars was undertaken to protect an oppressed People, or to support Liberty; and when Poland was attacked and divided, and its innocent inhabitants cruelly put to the sword by a host of Russian barbarians, England-inglyoriously stood neuter, and is now actually in league with the Royal robbers to subvert Republicanism! —The Protestant interest, for a long time, was a fruitless pretence for going to war, and laying fresh taxes on the deluded people; behold now the astonishing change! The Episcopalians of England, and the Presbyterians of Scotland.

* "Ye Gods! how crooked politics debase these men, whom probity should fill with honour."

"Towns laid in ashes, rivers tinged with blood,

"Plains desolated, and countries driv'n to ruin!" **SHAKS.**

Scotland, expending their money by millions, and shedding their blood in torrents, to restore Popery in Rome and Monarchy in France!!!

Such are the politics of England!---And from such politics, let every honest American say, *Good Lord deliver us.*

In all our observations concerning England, we desire to be understood as making a clear and wide distinction between its Governors and its People---a People, whose industry, ingenuity, and integrity, whether as merchants or manufacturers, cannot be too much applauded and imitated---a Country, that has produced the most illustrious Characters that are recorded in History.----We can never forget that celebrated Country. It was the cradle of Liberty; and is even now, under all the perversions and corruptions of its Ministers, the nurse of Genius and the liberal encourager of the Fine Arts.

Total Amount of FLOUR exported from Philadelphia in the year 1798,

Total Amount of FLOUR exported from Baltimore in the same year, 265,000

Comparative Statement of EXPORTS from the following Ports, viz.

From Philadelphia in 1792	8,000,000	dols.
New York —	5,500,000	
Baltimore —	2,500,000	
From New York in 1798	13,000,000	dols.
Philadelphia —	10,000,000	
Baltimore —	10,000,000	
From Baltimore in 1799	16,610,000	dols.

The latter article shews the wonderful increase of the trade of Baltimore. The amount of Exports from this single port is within four millions of the whole Exports from the United States in the year 1790—See page 38.

ANECDOTE.—At a tea-party, where the company was busily engaged in conversation, the lady of the house forgetting to put tea into the pot, filled the cups, and sent them round; when a gentleman, a little waggingly inclined, observed, “You think, Madam, that you have been making tea, when you have only been making *water*.”

Wm. H. W.

TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES.

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the 6th day of July 1797; and by a subsequent Act passed in December, it is enacted, That for every skin, or piece of vellum or parchment, or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings under-mentioned, viz.

	D. C.
Any certificate of naturalization	5 0
Any licence to practise, or certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate, or proctor, in any Court of the United States	10 0
Provided, That a certificate in any of the Courts shall, so far as relates to the payment of the aforesaid duty, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts for each and every of said offices.	
Any grant or letters patent under the seal or authority of the United States, except for lands granted for military services,	4 0
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, except military lands as before-mentioned,	2 0
Any charter-party, bottomry, or respondentia bond,	1 0
Any receipt or discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the wife, children, or grand-children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above 50 dollars, nor exceed 100 dollars,	0 25
When the amount shall exceed 100, and not exceed 500 dollars,	0 50
And for every further 500 dollars, the additional sum of	1 0
Any policy of insurance, or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship or vessel, or goods insured from one district to another in the United States	0 25
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum insured shall not exceed 500 dollars	0 25
When the sum insured shall exceed 500 dollars	1 0
Any policy of insurance, or instrument in nature thereof, other than those before specified, when the sum insured shall not exceed 500 dollars	0 25
When the sum insured shall exceed 500 dollars	1 0
Any exemption of what nature soever that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States, or some particular State,	0 50
Any bond, bill single or penal, inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract made to or with the United States, or any State, for their use respectively; if above 20 and not exceeding 100 dollars	0 10
If above 100 and not exceeding 500 dollars	0 25
If above 500 and not exceeding 1000 dollars	0 50
If above 1000 dollars	0 75

Stamp Duties Continued.

Provided, That if any Bonds or Notes shall be payable at or within 60 days, such Bonds or Notes shall be subject to only 2-5th parts of the aforesaid duty, viz.

If above 20 and not exceeding 100 dollars	0 4
If above 100 and not exceeding 500 dollars	0 10
If above 500 and not exceeding 1000 dollars	0 20
If above 1000 dollars	0 30

Inland bills of exchange are not subject to the reduction.

Any Foreign bill of exchange, draft, or order for the payment of money in any foreign country	0 50
Any note, or bill of lading, or writing, or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandise to be exported; if from one district to another of the United States, and not being in the same State,	0 4
If from the United States to any foreign port or place	0 10

Said duties are chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange and bill of lading, without respect to the number contained in each set—but, bills of lading coast-ways in the same State, require no stamp; all others do.

Any notes issued by the Banks now established, or that may hereafter be established in the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition of one per cent. on the annual dividends made to their stock-holders, according to the following scale, viz.	0 50
On all notes not exceeding 50 dollars, for each dollar	6 Mills.
On all notes above 50, and not exceeding 100 dollars	1 0
On all notes above 100, and not exceeding 500 dollars	2 0
On all notes above 500 dollars	0 25

Any protest or other notorial act
Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military during the late war

Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods, or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer)	0 50
--	------

Any certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States, or of any State or other bank, if above 20 and not exceeding 100 dollars

If above 100 dollars	0 10
If under 20 dollars, at the rate of 10 cents for 100 dollars.	0 25

Bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any State, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty, are exempt from the payment of stamp duties.

N. B. The above Table is regulated agreeably to the alterations of the Amending Act of March 1799.



FLOUR MILL.

WILLIAM AND PHILIP HAXALL, under the Firm of
PHILIP HAXALL & Co.

INFORM their Friends and the Public, that as the
Lower Petersburg Manufacturing Mill is now completely
erected upon an extensive and powerful scale of manu-
facture, that they will be constantly in the Market for
the purchase of Wheat with Cash.

As there may be some Farmers and Country Merch-
ants unwilling to sell at the present prices, they will re-
ceive their Wheat into the Mill, and grant receipts for
the same, and for which they will at any time before a
certain period to be agreed upon, pay in cash at the cur-
rent market price, or give such an advance for credit
when called upon for settlement as may be agreed upon.
This plan will not only save the expense of storage, but
all waste in weight; and they have no doubt will meet
the approbation of their neighbours the Town merchants,
as it will also save them a great deal of trouble.

They recommend, as the true interest of the Farmer,
that more care be taken in cleaning the Wheat. It is
well known, that this State grows as good Wheat as any
in the Union; and that there are now Mills provided with
every necessary article of machinery upon the most ap-
proved principles; it therefore cannot be doubted, that
when the use of *Threshing Machines* becomes more gene-
ral, and which will be a vast saving of labour, the credit
of the Virginia Flour will be so exalted, as to be sought
for in every market.

It is impossible for machinery completely to clean such
Wheat as has been trod out upon ground in damp weather
and then thrown into bulk.

To prevent the too often and just complaints of the *nice*
Farmer, that he stands upon no better footing than a
Screenly one, it is their intention to class the Wheats that
come to their Mill into 1st and 2d Quality, and that the
receipts given shall so specify them.

N.B. From repeated experiments made by an intelli-
gent Farmer on James River, they are authorized in say-
ing, that the most effectual plan to get clear of onions,
is to sow one half more of seed, or double the quantity,
than usual, upon such land as is subject to them.

Petersburg, Sept. 1799.

PRINTING-OFFICE, PETERSBURGH.

G. DOUGLAS having opened a PRINTING-OFFICE, furnished with a complete Set of Types and Materials, is ready to undertake any Kind of Printing Work with which Gentlemen, Merchants, or Others, may be pleased to employ Him, and which He will carefully execute with Expedition in the neatest Manner, and on the most reasonable Terms.—O^r. 1799.

ROSS AND DOUGLAS,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, & STATIONERS,
At their Store in Sycamore-street, next Door to Dr. Adams, almost opposite to the Head of Bowlingbrook-street,

HAVE for Sale a Variety of Books and Stationary Wares, viz. Folio, Quarto, Octavo, 12mo, and 24mo Bibles, Fine and Common, Gilt and Plain, with or without Plates; Pocket Bibles, Gilt, Plain, and Common; Octavo and Common Testaments; Episcopal Prayer-books, and Presbyterian Psalm-books; with many Scotch Authors on Religious Subjects—A great Variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, amongst which is, the enlarged and improved Edition of the UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK, lately published in Philadelphia, and approved by some of the first Masters; also, a Variety of other Spelling-books, Primers, Grammars, and Dictionaries, English, Latin, and Greek.—And, they have a Selection of Books in History and the various Branches of Literature. They mean to enlarge their Collection considerably, and to print a Catalogue with all convenient Expedition.

They have Gilt, Plain, and Black-edged Letter Papers, and various Kinds of Folio Writing Papers, Pens and Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Pocket-books, and a Variety of Articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. They bind Books of every Kind at the shortest Notice; and they keep a constant Supply of BLANK and ACCOUNT BOOKS for Merchants of every Description.

They have just received from LONDON
An elegant Collection of

PRINTS AND METZOTINTOS,

CONSISTING OF

Views of Rome, Naples, London, &c. Comic and Serious Scenes, the Seasons, Shooting, Hunting, Likenesses of various public Characters, a fine full-length Print of General Washington at the famous Capture of the Hessians at Trenton, &c.

With a Variety of Childrens' Books, and a few Copies of the London Edition of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.—Also, an Assortment of English Writing Papers, Backgammon Tables, Flutes and Field Files, Harry the Eighth's Card, &c. &c. &c.

PRICE
is
which
em-
Expe-
nable

RS,
dams,

Folio,
Gilt
Com-
is, and
Sub-
he en-
late-
asters;
fiction-
Books
to en-
with all

various
Waf-
tion.
; and
Mer-

es, the
Cha-
the fa-

of the
to, an
Flutes